FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 209 *27 October 1983*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

CEMA Institute Economic Conference Ends [BTA] AA 1
Briefs: CEMA Agriculture Session; AA 1
Economic Conference Closes

ALBANIA

Trade Protocol for 1984 Signed With Cuba B 1
Turkish Foreign Undersecretary Departs 26 Oct B 1
Foreign Trade Minister Returns From Austria B 1
Communique on Warsaw Pact Meeting Reported B 1

BULGARIA

BTA Declaration: U.S. 'Intervention' in Grenada C 1
Dailies Endorse Soviet Missile Deployment C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME]
International Trade Union Peace Conference Opens C 2
Protest on Grenada C 2
Protest on U.S. Missiles C 2
Investigations of Agca Allegations Concluded C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on Grenada D 1
Materials on NATO Euromissile Deployment D 1
Kapek Speech at Rally D 1
Soviet Example Cited D 6
Missile Preparations Approved D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on Grenada E 1
Swedish Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit E 1
Further on Visit E 1
Economic Cooperation Protocol With Cuba Signed E 2
Messages From Church Communities to Honecker E 2

HUNGARY

Government Condemns 'Aggression' Against Grenada F 1
Further Commentary on U.S. Actions in Grenada F 1
NEPSZABADSAG Cited F 1
MAYGAR HIRLAP Cited F 2

Losonczi Pays Visit to Somogy County F 2
Briefs: Pest County Secretary; F 3
Foreign Trade Results;
Polish Transport Talks;
Austrian Financial Talks

POLAND

PAP Reports, Commentary on Grenada Fighting G 1
Cuban Communique G 1
Grenada Invasion 'Outrage' G 1
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY]
Commentary on Invasion G 2
[Zimbrzuski]
Kadar-Led MSZMP Delegation Pays Official Visit G 2
Report on Arrival G 2
Jaruzelski, Kadar Meeting G 3
Group Talks Begin G 4
Decorations Exchanged G 4
Barcikowski Attends Warsaw TU Meeting 20 Oct G 4
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 21 Oct]
Parliamentarians Visit FRG; Discuss Border G 6
[cross-reference]

ROMANIA

Government 'Condemns' Interference in Grenada H 1
Materials on Dascalescu's Visit to Netherlands H 1
Premier Departs H 1
Received by Queen Beatrix H 1
Begins Talks With Dutch Premier H 2
Talks With Premier, Others H 3
Visits Dutch Units H 4
Dutch Premier Gives Dinner H 4
SFRY's Spiljak To Visit First 10 Days of Nov H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Government, Media Reactions on Grenada Issue I 1
Foreign Ministry Statement I 1
Press Commentaries I 1
LCY CC Presidium Session Reported 25 Oct I 2
Slovene Academy Rejects Common Educational Cores I 16
[BORBA 24 Oct]
Zagreb History Meeting Views Critics of System I 17
Ribicic Addresses Subotica Political Aktiv I 18
Report on Joint Defense Exercises I 18

CEMA INSTITUTE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE ENDS

AU261753 Sofia BTA in English 1644 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, Oct 26 (BTA) -- The 29th sitting of the Scientific Council of the International Institute on Economic Problems of the World Socialist System with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, ended here today. For two days scientists of Bulgaria, the GDR, the Soviet Union, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, as well as of the respective institute of Yugoslavia discussed topical matters of the socialist economic integration. A report was made on the work of the institute in connection with the fulfillment of the plan for joint scientific activity and for the development of the international infrastructure of the socialist countries. The sitting ended with coordinating a communique and with signing a protocol in which the results of its work are reflected.

The fourth sitting of the commission on the problem "world socialist system" for multilateral scientific cooperation between the academies of sciences of the socialist countries was also held today. The participants in it discussed the reports on the commission's work in the last two years and made an analysis of its working groups. A decision was taken for orienting the researches towards ever more important problems as well as towards devising the commission's new five-year period plan.

The members of the Scientific Council of the International Institute on Economic Problems of the World Socialist System took part in the international scientific conference on the economic growth and the structural changes in the conditions of the socialist economic integration which began today. It has been organized by the International Relations Institute and the socialist integration with the Presidium of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the International Institute on the Economic Problems of the World Socialist System with CMEA and the commission on the problem "world socialist system" with the academies of sciences of the socialist countries.

BRIEFS

CEMA AGRICULTURE SESSION -- The 42nd regular session of the working group on agriculture attached to the CEMA Permanent Committee on Cooperation in Agriculture ended in Sofia on 21 October. The session analyzed the work accomplished in connection with the implementation of the long-term purpose-oriented program in the agricultural and food industry sectors. Questions pertaining to a better utilization of production capacities, to the elaboration of methods and technologies for the restoration of [two words indistinct] were discussed. Measures were discussed for an efficient exploitation of agricultural equipment and for a thrifty use of raw materials and energy resources. The delegation leaders signed a protocol on the work of the session tonight [21 Oct]. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 21 Oct 83 AU]

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE CLOSES -- The international theoretical conference devoted to the subject: "Economic Problems of the Worldwide Socialist Economy," which opened 3 days ago in Sofia has ended. The conference was attended by delegates from the GDR, Poland, the USSR, Hungary, the CSSR, and Bulgaria. The conference was organized by the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Administration and by the Sofia "Kliment Okrhidskiy" University. [Excerpt] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 21 Oct 83 AU]

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1984 SIGNED WITH CUBA

AU262024 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] A protocol on trade and payments for 1984 was signed in Tirana between the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Cuba. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Marko Xega, deputy minister of foreign trade, and on the Cuban side by Dr. Jose de la Fuente, deputy minister of foreign trade. The ceremony was attended by members of both delegations, as well as Manuel Rubido, charge d'affaires and interim of the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in Tirana. During its stay in our country the Cuban delegation was received by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade.

TURKISH FOREIGN UNDERSECRETARY DEPARTS 26 OCT

AU262033 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Ercument Yayuzalp, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, left our country today after paying a friendly visit. He was seen off at the airport by Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and others. Seluck Toker, ambassador extraordinary and plentipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey in Tirana, was also present. During his stay in our country, undersecretary Yayuzalp had talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, during which opinions were exchanged on the development of relations between the two countries, as well as on some international problems. He also visited economic centers and cultural and educational institutions in Tirana and in Gjirokaster and Sarande Districts, where he acquired himself with our people's achievements.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER RETURNS FROM AUSTRIA

AU262022 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] The government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade, returned to Albania from the Republic of Austria. The delegation was welcomed home at the airport by Farudin Hoxha, minister of construction, and other comrades.

COMMUNIQUE ON WARSAW PACT MEETING REPORTED

AU231550 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Tirana, October 22 [date as received] (ATA) -- The Soviet news agency, TASS, released recently a communique on the "extraordinary meeting" of the Committee of the Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty Member Countries, which was held in Berlin on October 20. According to the communique, the meeting "discussed the development of the military-political situation in Europe and concluded that it has become more tense and dangerous." It accused the NATO member countries of "continuing the preparations for the development of the new American medium range missiles in Western Europe" and of seeking to gain military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty countries. On the basis of the notorious theory of the "equilibrium of power" between the two superpowers and their aggressive blocs, the communique stresses that the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty will "not allow, under no circumstances, that the others gain military superiority" over them. "The committee of the defence ministers adopted the respective decision on this problem," the communique says in conclusion. As is known, the Berlin meeting was organized to examine Moscow's plans to deploy new systems of nuclear weapons in Eastern Europe.

BTA DECLARATION U.S. 'INTERVENTION' IN GRENADA

AU261733 Sofia BTA in English 1715 GMT 26 Oct 83

["BTA Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Oct 26 (BTA) -- Grenada, the small Caribbean country, is a target of a direct military intervention on the part of the United States. President Reagan's attempt to excuse the military intervention with the need "to defend" the American citizens, "to protect the country from chaos" and "to restore the order and democracy," cannot mislead anyone.

As emphasized by the authorities in Grenada, no danger for the security of the American citizens has ever existed. This was also confirmed by the American mass media and even by the press secretary of the White House.

The aggression on Grenada is the culmination of the several-years subversive CIA activity to destabilize the democratic system in the country. Apparent is a next in series crime of the U.S. imperialism in the Caribbean Basin and Latin America, a crime on the sovereignty and free choice of a country which has overthrown the imperialist dictat and taken the road to her independent socio-economic development.

What is happening in Grenada is the same as the USA has done already 60 times for a century and a half vis-a-vis other countries in Central America and the Caribbean Basin. This fresh military intervention on its part is an act of aggression not only against Grenada but against all peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean Basin, a gross encroachment on their inalienable right to determine their own fate. It shows how great the danger for other countries in the region is, against which the same "arguments" may be supplied.

At the same time the U.S. intervention is a threat to peace and security in the world. Hiding behind demagogical slogans of "defense of democracy and freedom," with these brutal acts against Grenada the U.S. Government is rudely violating the basic norms of international law and the UN Charter. The international community cannot remain indifferent to this bandit act.

The BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY has been authorized to declare that the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian public resolutely condemn the U.S. aggression against the peace-loving people of Grenada and insist on its immediate discontinuation and the withdrawal of the foreign troops from that island country. The Bulgarian people voice their unreserved solidarity with the just struggle of Grenada in defending her sovereignty and independence.

DAILIES ENDORSE SOVIET MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

AU261518 Sofia BTA in English 0832 GMT 26 Oct 83

["Decisive and Logical Response" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Oct 26 (BTA) -- A decisive and logical response to the provocations of Washington and NATO is how both RABOTNICHESKO DELO and ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME assess the announcement on measures to be taken by the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic for preparations to build up missile complexes with an operative and tactical purpose. Editorial commentaries on this occasion in the two above mentioned dailies stress that the decision is aimed at securing the necessary balance between the nuclear medium-range missiles in case the United States of America and their allies deploy the Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO stresses that the "Euromissiles" are not a continental, but an international problem, and what's more a problem of principle. The attempts at presenting it as a continental and even a regional problem are nothing else but familiar motifs in the American theory for the possibility of a limited nuclear war. Sooner or later, however, the newspaper goes on, a sober-up is bound to take place and the recognition is bound to come that the serious problem posed by the American "Euromissiles" has turned into the most critical test as to what direction international developments would take -- towards detente and disarmament, security and peace or towards a "cold war" and the stockpiling of more and more weapons for the nuclear destruction of the earth.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME points out for its part that the decision made by the three socialist countries has been prompted by the obstinacy of Washington and NATO, which busy in their confrontation policy, failed to give a positive answer to the numerous constructive peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty. The socialist countries cannot remain indifferent onlookers of the hard blow NATO is about to deal to parity, says the newspaper. They cannot but think of their security. The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty are not seeking any military superiority, but they shall never allow to be military dominated, says ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in conclusion.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION PEACE CONFERENCE OPENS

AU 250938 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] On 25 October at Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture the international trade union meeting-dialogue on "Peace and the Trade Unions," organized by the Bulgarian trade unions opened. The meeting was opened by Nikola Aleksiev, veteran of our trade union movement. James Neal, chairman of the International Trade Union Committee on Peace and Disarmament, chaired the first session. Comrade Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Union, read the introductory speech. Comrades Misho Mishev and Dimitur Stanishev are taking part in the session.

Protest on Grenada

AU261509 Sofia BTA in English 2311 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, Oct 25 (BTA) -- Mr William Perry, chairman of the East Coast Longshoremen of the United States of America, asked the participants in the "Peace and the Trade Unions" meeting-dialogue in Sofia to protest to President Reagan against the aggression of the United States of America in Grenada. The participants in the trade union meeting denounced unanimously the sending of American troops to Grenada. It was underlined that these moves pose grave danger to the world peace and peace in the Caribbean. The participants in the meeting insisted on the immediate pullout of the American troops and on granting to the people of Grenada the right to solve themselves their own problems.

Protest on U.S. Missiles

AU261927 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, Oct 26 (BTA) -- Today leaders of trade unions of Great Britain, the FRG, France, Italy, Denmark and Portugal declared themselves against the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

In their statements at the international meeting-dialogue "Peace and the Trade Unions" which is being held here, they stressed that the greater part of the population in Western Europe is against the deployment of the missiles. The most sound proof of this are the big anti-missile demonstrations of many thousands held in London, Rome, Comiso, in a number of towns in West Germany and of other countries of Western Europe.

Representatives of the trade unions of the miners and of the transport workers in Great Britain took a stand for a unilateral nuclear disarmament of Great Britain, for doing away with all nuclear bases of the U.S. on a British soil, against the deployment of the "cruise" missiles in Great Britain.

The workers of the trade unions of the communications in the FRG are against the deployment of "Pershing-2" and "cruise" by considering them as weapons for launching the first nuclear strike. The workers of the polygraphy in Denmark insist that the French and British nuclear medium-range nuclear means be taken into consideration at the Geneva negotiations because this is the most important condition for reaching a success at the negotiations.

Mr Lacombe [spelling as received], the secretary of the General Confederation of Labour in France, condemned Mr Reagan's administration as being the reason of the nuclear escalation caused by the decision taken and the preparation going on for the deployment of the "Pershing-2" and "cruise" missiles. The workers of Spain and Portugal also declared themselves against the U.S. missiles by insisting that the Iberian Peninsula be converted into a nuclear free zone.

INVESTIGATION OF AGCA ALLEGATIONS CONCLUDED

AU251931 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] In fulfilling the agreement reached between the Bulgarian and Italian investigating organs on mutual cooperation in investigating in Rome and Sofia the truth in connection with the 13 May 1981 attempt on the life of Pope John II, Yordan Ormanov and Stefan Petrov, Bulgarian investigators at the Main Investigation Office, visited Rome from 30 September to 21 October to undertake an international investigation assignment. During their stay in Rome, the Bulgarian investigators together with Ilario Martela, a magistrate at the Rome criminal court, undertook a number of investigations, including questioning of the Turkish citizen Mehmet Ali Agca, charged with this murder attempt. Witnesses were questioned, some persons were identified, and inquests were undertaken, the results of which are included in the documents connected with the two investigations. The official documents in connection with this investigation will be exchanged soon. The Bulgarian investigators expressed satisfaction with the positive results achieved in the investigation.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON GRENADA

LD261756 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] The CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement today on the armed aggression against Grenada.

It says that the Czechoslovak people and the government are deeply embittered over the aggressive invasion of peace-loving Grenada by the interventionist U.S. troops. The treacherous attack of the imperialist forces disturbs the independence and territorial integrity of Grenada and sharply contradicts the UN Charter and basic norms of international law. This act of overt aggression is aimed not only at suppressing the sovereign rights of the people of Grenada, but also at creating a situation in which the United States can decide unpunished about the fates of the people of Latin America and the other parts of the world. The U.S. Government fully bears the responsibility for this international crime, which leads not only toward increased tension in the region of Central America, but is also a serious threat to world peace.

As the statement of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs further says, the United States has adopted a hostile approach toward the revolutionary process in Grenada. They organized subversive actions against it, aiming at destabilizing the effort for building a new, just society. They did not conceal the preparations for an overt armed intervention. The aim of the intervening forces is not only to suppress the revolutionary process in Grenada, but fully to subjugate Central America and the Caribbean region to imperialist and neocolonialist rule. Evidence of this is also aggressive actions by the United States against the sovereignty and security of the Republic of Nicaragua and escalation of attacks against Cuba and the national liberation movement in Central America. The CSSR highly appreciated the significant results achieved by Grenada in difficult conditions in the political and social spheres. It supported the determination of the people of Grenada to achieve economic and social changes and thus filfill the wishes and longing of the people of Grenada for freedom and independence. These intentions have been violently interrupted by the aggression of imperialist forces. History, however, confirms that nobody can break the revolutionary determination of people who have shaken off colonial and imperialist rule and have set out on the path of independent development. The Czechoslovak people and the CSSR Government resolutely condemn the armed aggression by the United States against Grenada and the other actions against Cuba, Nicaragua, and the national liberation movement in Central America. They express full solidarity and support for the heroic struggle of the people of Grenada for defending the revolutionary advantages and the right to decide independently about their fate. They resolutely demand an immediate halt of the intervention and the departure of the occupants from Grenada, the statement of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the armed aggression against Grenada states in conclusion.

MATERIALS ON NATO EUROMISSILE DEPLOYMENT

Kapek Speech at Rally

LD191058 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Speech by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the CPCZ Prague Party Organization, at a rally protesting the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe held in Prague on 18 October -- live]

[Text] Dear citizens of Prague, comrades. For the second time this year we are meeting for the same reason on the historical soil of our old town square.

We meet here in order to express our resolute "no" to the threat of nuclear death and our passionate "yes" to peaceful life for our present and future generations. On the occasion of the June World Assembly for Peace and Life Against Nuclear War, also in this place, we shook hands with the defenders of peace from all over the world and took a firm oath that we will do everything possible, everything we can, in order to avert the danger of nuclear war and the danger of the collapse of human civilization.

Today again we, the working people of Prague, we, the citizens of the capital city of the CSSR, meet here in the old town square in order to express our indomitable determination to furter step up the struggle for peace and to multiply our efforts with further significant strengthening of the economic and political strength of our socialist country and its position as a firm link of the peace-loving socialist community.

Dear citizens of Prague, after the war the struggle for peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems went through complex phases and assumed various forms. In this period, imperialism unleashed local conflicts in Korea, Vietnam, and in the Near East: it exacerbated tension in the Caribbean region, in Africa, and in other parts of the world. International developments went through periods of sharpened tension when the so-called cold war threatened to grow into a hot war; it has been through periods of detente and hard confrontations. However, never in the past was the general international situation, and the situation in Europe in particular, as complex as in these weeks of the hot autumn 1983. Yes, in Europe in particular we have reached a very dangerous watershed when very little is required for a nuclear potential capable of burying not only our European Continent but, literally, the entire world and human civilization. Strategists across the ocean, in the Pentagon and the White House, in their arrogance and blindness, have decided that by the end of December 1983, on the territory of the FRG -- only a few dozen kilometers from our western border -- and in other NATO countries, the first batch of a new generation of nuclear armaments, U.S. medium-range Pershing missiles and missiles with flat trajectory, are to be deployed. In this way, an exceptionally dangerous and risky process, which should lead to the deployment of a total of 572 missiles of this type on the territory of the NATO European states, is to be started. These so-called first strike missiles are to be brought to full combat readiness and trained on selected targets in European socialist countries, including dozens of preselected targets in our country, our home, as soon as possible. This cunning and highly dangerous aim has only one purpose: not to complete the arming of Western Europe, as the Americans continue to say, but to radically change the existing strategic balance in Europe, to create out of the threat of a nuclear clash an omnipresent quantity, to push for the military superiority of imperialism over the socialist community, to unleash a new round of the arms race and thus, altogether, to bring about further uncontrollable developments in Europe and thus the world over.

Gentlemen in the West, do not forget yourselves when making these plans, do not forget that in this situation not only Eastern Europe is exposed to the nuclear threat, but that Western Europe is facing and will also be facing the same risk. Its ruling circles are thus becoming not only active coparticipants in the aggressive course of Washington, but at the same time, they are becoming its captives and are beginning to assume the unenviable role of its hostages.

In this situation nobody can have any doubts that the socialist countries will oppose this development and will not wait with their arms folded. In our opinion, a situation is now being rapidly created when something, which could be defined as a common European interest, is being born. It may be defined as an objective need for mutual security and mutual trust in Europe. In our opinion, the European peoples must react to this situation. They must, in their own interest, seek and find a common answer.

That is why, on behalf of all the peace and antiwar forces in Europe, on behalf of all the responsible and realistically-thinking people, we declare here that there is time to prevent the threatening development, not to allow deployment of the new U.S. missiles, to postpone the execution of this decision, to negotiate responsibly and to reach conclusions which would be in favor of peace, in favor of European security, and in favor of a peaceful, stabilized world. [applause]

Time, however, is not unlimited and we can lose it. All of us must remember that. There is still time to assess in a detached manner all the realistic proposals made by the USSR and the socialist countries during the Geneva talks and, recently, at the UN General Assembly. We are convinced that it is possible, without any delay, to adopt responsible decisions to handle the explosive situation in Europe. There is still time to prevent the deployment of the new U.S. weapons in Europe, to limit the existing nuclear arsenals in Europe on the basis of equality and equal and balanced security.

Thre is still time for concrete discussion of the proposal, stemming from the Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states this January, to conclude a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and on support for the peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO. There is still time to accept and implement the Soviet appeal for a pledge on behalf of all the nuclear powers not to be the first to use nuclear arms, to put on the agenda the issue of creating nuclear-free zones in Europe. There is still time to think about, to propose, and to accept additional realistic proposals which would bring nearer the implementation of the great aim: to create a Europe free of nuclear arms.

This voice of peaceful will and firm peace assurances resounded yet again in the latest statement of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The appeal, adopted in the communique at the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers in Sofia, is also directed at the governments of Western Europe.

Here, at the old town square, at this historical place, we are now demonstrating again our deepest peace stand and we resolutely declare world-wide: American missiles should not be on the European Continent, they have no business here! Let us jointly prevent the deployment of these missiles which endanger not only us and other socialist countries, but threaten the whole of Europe and all European nations. Let us get together and combine all our strength through joint actions in order to foil a nuclear and missile plot against Europe, a plot concocted on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean and in NATO staffs. Let us spare no effort and do everything we can, everything we are capable of! There is still time. Therefore, let us jointly hold negotiations, let's have a joint plan of action so that we will push through and defend the just cause of peace in the interest of Europe and world security. [applause]

Comrades, U.S. President Reagan keeps saying that, allegedly, an orientation of peaceful coexistence and international detente would be a symptom of the West's weakness, even, a symptom of some sort of new Munich capitulation. We think that we in Czechoslovakia are best equipped to provide an explanation and interpretation as to what the Munich betrayal and capitulation was: its infamous 45th anniversary was recently marked. Our country tasted to the bitter end the perverted fruit and consequences of the Munich betrayal committed by the U.S. Western allies in England and France, and our nations also remember well the stance of U.S. bourgeois circles and U.S. monopoly capital. What then was really demonstrated by the Munich capitulation which sacrificed the existence of Czechoslovakia? Above all, it was the capitulation of the Western governments of the time in the face of Hitler's aggressive plans, a capitulation pathologically dictated by anti-Soviet dislike and hatred.

It was an attempt to channel fascism's aggression against the Soviet Union, but it led not only to the destruction of the pre-Munich Czechoslovak Republic, but, eventually, it also turned against the capitalist countries of Western Europe: against those countries whose statesmen were the initiators and fellow-participants in the Munich crime. Now we all know that, in fact, it was also the beginning of World War II. Therefore we, and we above all, have the right to ask the question whether the Western countries' capitulation at the time of Munich does not resemble too obviously the current policy of the imperialist powers in Western Europe. Those powers which, just like then, against the interests of their own countries, again led by their hatred for socialism, zealously support the highly dangerous and aggressive U.S. intentions in various parts of the planet, including the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Another similarity is rather too obvious: just like in the past, all the most reactionary imperialist powers again use the pretext of the danger of Soviet military threat.

From the bottom of their hearts, our people have always supported, do support, and will firmly support the Soviet peace policy. We fully identify with Comrade Andropov's words that mankind is not doomed to extermination; it is possible and necessary to put an end to the feverish arms build-up; mankind deserves a better fate than to live in a world troubled with conflicts and carrying the burden of lethal weapons.

This is our political philosophy which is the very antithesis of the words we have heard from U.S. politicians to the effect that there are more important things than peace, that the neutron bomb is a humane weapon, that it is possible to survive a nuclear war, and even that a limited nuclear war is thinkable. Our class experience and our national traditions are in accord with socialism, with its real humanism and with peace as a vital prerequisite for the manifestation of its advantages and merits. The best people of our whole history believe as we do in the idea of peace and we consider any unjust war, not to speak of a nuclear one, to be a crime against the peoples and humankind. Therefore, we agree with the words of Comrade Andropov, and therefore we actively support the Soviet peace foreign policy contained in the peace programs of 24th-26th CPSU Congresses.

This attitude of Socialist Czechoslovakia was also recently voiced at the United Nations General Assembly. We belive that the best solution of the missile situation in Europe is a real zero one: not, however, the version loudly proposed by the United States which is to lead to unilateral disarmament of the USSR. A hundred times "yes" to the zero option, but in a form that represents zero number of medium-range missiles, a zero number of short-range nuclear arms, a zero number of all systems of mass destruction in Europe. [applause]

Of course we have our experience that it was presently the United States that soon after World War II tried to use its nuclear monopoly for its political benefit. It was preisely the United States that continuously deployed the most various nuclear weapons as near as possible to the borders of the socialist world and continuously tried to maintain its nuclear supremacy in Europe and in the world. Many U.S. politicians were claiming that only with that superiority were they able to dictate, blackmail, and force the USSR and the socialist countries to make unilateral concessions and that any equilibrium was not to their liking.

Therefore we are telling the United States: Stop, once and for all, with propaganda tricks, with embellished phrases about U.S. flexibility in the affairs of peace, of European and world security, and for once start with honest talks, prove, for once, by your acts that you really want peace. [applause] Stop while there is still time. Abandon your militarist plans. In the first place, abandon the lethal intention to contaminate Western Europe with medium-range missiles. A change for the better can take place only if the principles of the same and equal security are respected. Yes, this is the only realistic path to removing the threat of catastrophe.

We hope that this is understood also by all honest people in Western Europe, people in all European capitals, to whom we appeal from our rally with an urgent message: Say still more determinedly "no" to American missiles, say your collective "yes" to all equal, honest and consistent deliberations concerning all questions connected with the cause of peace, security, and mutual trust in Europe. [applause]

Comrades, during the years of our socialist construction we have found that our construction effort is closely connected with the struggle for peace, which also demands from us concrete stances and deeds imbued with internationalist and patriotic attitudes and firm determination, so that everyone does everything for the preservation of peace. The question of strengthening peace and raising defense capability is very closely connected with the fulfillment of our very urgent tasks in the sphere of economic and social development of society. Yes, it is above all here that each of us can show how dear to him the cause of peace is. The entire work of our CPCZ, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Socialist Union of Youth, and all organizations of the National Front, must be connected in all spheres of our society's life with consistently fulfilling economic and political tasks and strengthening discipline and order in production. Likewise, it must be connected with the tireless fight against the negative phenomena in society's life and the consistent and systematic deepening of socialist democracy. Through this attitude we shall make the best contribution to the active utilization of all reserves for further development, and we shall significantly sstrengthen our economic position in the world. Thus, we shall strengthen our defense capability, too, a factor important to the entire socialist community whose defense potential is capable of taming at the outset the aggressive appetitues of imperialism and a verting the danger of nuclear war.

In this context our reason and heart is addressed, in the same valid way as always, by Comrade Klement Gottwald's words expressing the dialectic substance of our struggle for peace: working for your country strengthens peace. These words are now most topical again. Let us follow them let us not forget them, even for a second. Fulfilling them with concrete deeds will best express the genuineness of our desire for peace. By applying our will, we shall succeed in building a truly effective, powerful, and profitable socialism, a socialism with firm class and internationalist parameters, a genuinely workers' popular and national (?system). Our Communist Party and all working people are imbued with the will to have a peaceful life. There is no doubt that through our determined stances and concrete results in our places of work we shall succeed in doing everything that is necessary for ensuring our life, the happiness of our children, a peaceful future for our successors. We believe that we shall thus make the best contribution to the peace endeavor of the socialist community and all peace-loving people all over the world. With our deeds we also want to prove the validity of the words of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR at the 16th CPCZ Congress: The CSSR together with the fraternal socialist and other peace-loving countries, endavors to turn Europe into a permanent zone of peace. Hence, from this place we say again our determined "no" to the bellicose and aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism, a categoric "no" to the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, an unswerving "no" to a further round of the feverish arms race.

That is why we are again appealing to all the peace-loving people to unite in the effort to secure peace on the entire planet. [applause] Hold back those who are driving driving mankind to destruction and who are planning nuclear death. Let us join together and we will win. [applause] Our program is the Leninist peace policy. Our belief in the possibility of preserving peace is indestructible. Our conviction about the correctness of this path is unshakable. May the unity of the countries of the socialist community grow stronger and firmer. [applause]

Long live the USSR, the reliable guarantor of the world peace. [applause] Long live peace. May our dear homeland, the CSSR, live and flourish. [applause]

Soviet Example Cited

AU212150 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Oct 83 p 7

[Text] New York, 19 Oct (CTK correspondent) -- The Political and Security Committee of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly in New York was addressed on Wednesday by Stefan Murin, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, on Czechoslovakia's standpoint on the problem of disarmament. He emphasized, among other things, that much will depend on the nature of the future situation in Europe and on the direction in which relations between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO states develop; on whether these countries will continue on the path of maintaining the existing approximate parity of forces with the objective of preserving this parity at the lowest possible level in the spirit of the results of the recently concluded Madrid meeting or, on the contrary, embark upon the path of further escalation of feverish nuclear arms buildup and raising the level of military confrontation.

If the new American intermediate-range nuclear missiles are deployed in Europe, a qualitatively new strategic and political situation will ensue, the Czechoslovak representative said, and noted that the Warsaw Pact states, including the CSSR, will be forced to adopt retaliatory measures to ensure their security. Conclusion of a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO is highly topical. The Czechoslovak representative therefore called again on the NATO states to display a responsible and constructive approach to this important issue.

The Warsaw Pact states, the CSSR included, have always favored adoption of effective measures on the international level aimed at elimination the danger of nuclear war and liquidating all nuclear weapons, and in this respect have been submitting concrete proposals, including at the United Nations. Therefore, the CSSR resolutely supports the new important USSR proposal to condemn nuclear war, placed as an important and urgent item on the agenda of the current session of the UN General Assembly. A resolute and unconditional condemnation of nuclear war and of preparations to unleash it as the worst crime against mankind, as the submitted proposal envisages, would undoubtedly be an act of primary political importance.

The Czechoslovak representative expressed the conviction that this important, profoundly humane and highly topical proposal, which is in accordance with the vital interests of all mankind, will meet with widest possible support of UN members and that on its basis the UN will adopt radical measures aimed at permanent elimination of the threat of nuclear war. Freezing all nuclear weapons, including all types of carriers of nuclear weapons, could become the first principled step on that path. Precisely such an approach is contained in the new proposal which the USSR submitted to the General Assembly as an important and urgent issue for discussion. Our view is that freezing nuclear weapons is in the current conditions the key element of the endeavor to avert the threat of nuclear war. Concluding his speech, the Czechoslovak representative said that the General Assembly faces a task of primary importance: Assessing and adopting the broad program of freezing nuclear armaments in the world proposed by the Soviet Union, the state which has adopted a unilateral pledge that it will not use nuclear weapons first. We continue to regard it as exceptionally important that the other big nuclear powers also adopt a similar pledge. Such a step by nuclear states, particularly by the United States of America, which have huge arsenals of nuclear weapons at their disposal would -- for all practical purposes -- be tantamount to a ban on the use of nuclear weapons.

Missile Preparations Approved

LD262237 Prague CTK in English 1329 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly unanimously expressed on Wednesday unqualified support to the agreement between the Government of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union on the start of preparations to develop missile systems of operational-tactical designation in Czechoslovak territory. It approved unanimously an appeal to the parliaments of European countries and their deputies urging them to prevent the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and strive for a constructive agreement at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. "The fateful question of peace and war increasingly looms over mankind. No deputy, politician, government official or stateman realizing his co-responsibility for the fate of his nation can avoid the duty to take a clear stand on this question. At the present time this applies particularly to us, Europeans, because the development in our continent in the coming period will significantly influence the situation all over the world, "the statement said. It was adopted on the first day of a two-day joint session of the two chambers of the Federal Assembly, the House of the People and the House of Nations.

It is now the most urgent question whether the NATO plan to deploy new U.S. nuclear weapons in the territories of West European countries will be implemented in defiance of the will of the majority of the population of these countries. The NATO plan, inspired by the United States, apparently seeks to upset the balance of forces and achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty states. "The Czechoslovak people, drawing on historical experience, cannot calmly watch as new destructive nuclear weapons are to be deployed in the immediate proximity to the borders of our state" the statement stressed. Czechoslovakia "will fulfill its duties ensuing from the defence of the socialist community. In the interest of our security we unequivocally support the agreement between the Government of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union on the start of preparations to develop missile systems of operational-tactical designation in the territory of Czechoslovakia. However, the consistent line of peaceful coexistence, international detente, cooperation among nations and disarmament remains the policy of our state, as well as of the Soviet Union and the other socialist allies. This has again been expressed by the appeal of the prime ministers of the CEMA member states to which the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly pledges its unqualified allegiance."

The Federal Assembly "appeals to European parliaments to use all their possibilities and prevent the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, to work for the achievement of a constructive agreement at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva." It would be in the interest of all mankind to make progress in the talks which, due to the U.S. stand, have not so far produced positive results. "If an agreement is not reached by the end of this year it is necessary to continue the talks on its conclusion". [Prague CTK in English at 1842 GMT carries a service message asking consumers to delete preceding sentence.]

The Federal Assembly emphasized that the results of the Madrid meeting prove that even the most complex problems can be solved on a mutually acceptable basis.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON GRENADA

LD261350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1259 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 26 Oct (ADN) -- In connection with the military attack on Grenada, a spokesman of the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs made the following statement:

Units of U.S. forces, together with troop contingents from Jamaica, Antigua, Barbados and St. Vincent, attacked Grenada in the early hours of 25 October and placed it under military occupation. This is a brutal violation of international law and of the UN Charter and puts into practice a long-prepared conspiracy against this country. The most recent events within Grenada were used as an excuse to settle scores with the people of Grenada, who took the path of truly independent development after the victory of the revolution in 1979. In recent years, various officials in the United States have called for a crusade against Grenada. After the tragic events in the Grenadian capital on 19 October, the United States ordered a fleet of war ships, including an aircraft-carrier, to lie off the shores of Grenada, and thereby exposed its direct and open intension of aggression. The crime committed against the people of Grenada increases tension not only in that region.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman said the government and the people of the GDR resolutely condemn this military attack as an act of clear violation of Grenada's sovereignty. The GDR demands the immediate withdrawal of the invaders in order to allow the people of that country the renewed opportunity to practice their sovereign rights.

The GDR declares its solidarity with the people of Grenada and will continue to do everything in its power to enable them to pursue their development in peace in observation of their sovereign rights as an equal member of the community of nations.

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD261802 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1405 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 26 Oct (ADN) -- The minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Sweden, Lennart Bodstrom, arrived for an official visit to the GDR on Wednesday afternoon. He comes at the invitation of GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer, who welcomed his guest and entourage at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. Present at the welcome were leading officials of the GDR Foreign Ministry. Also present was Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden to the GDR Rune Nystrom, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the GDR to the Kingdom of Sweden Manfred Schmidt.

Further on Visit

LD261808 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 26 Oct (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and his Swedish counterpart Lennart Bodstrom met for a first talk this afternoon. Bodstrom arrived on an official visit to the GDR today at Fischer's invitation.

After his arrival the Swedish foreign minister laid a wreath at the Unter den Linden memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism. Oskar Fischer is giving a dinner in honor of his guest this evening.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH CUBA SIGNED

LD242222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1814 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Berlin, 24 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR and Cuba agreed on Monday in Berlin to continue their cooperation in agriculture and the food industry, metallurgy and the building industry, and to expand trade. A corresponding protocol was signed by the chairman of the GDR-Cuba Economic Committee -- Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, deputy chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Cuba -- at the end of 3 days of discussions.

The talks centered on the further realization of the long-term measures for the development and deepening of economic and scientific-technological cooperation, as agreed between Erich Honecker and Fidel Castro in May 1980 and March 1983.

Some of the integration projects are based on multilateral agreements in the CEMA, such as cooperation in developing the nickel industry in Cuba, the furthering of sugar production and the processing of citrus fruits.

MESSAGES FROM CHURCH COMMUNITIES TO HONECKER

AU251731 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 22/23 October on page 2 carries an 800-word message from the Dresden Loschwitz Evangelical-Lutheran church community to Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, which expresses the community's "great concern over peace." It stresses that since the middle of September they have been "praying for peace, in particular for the success of the Geneva negotiations, day and night together with many Christians from other church communities," and says that this chain of prayers will be continued till the end of the Geneva negotiations.

The message then continues, saying that "the idea that with the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe, an act condemned by all, corresponding nuclear countermeasures will be taken and that we and our children will be forced to live with nuclear missiles, fills us with horror." The message expresses thanks for the various initiatives taken by Erich Honecker, such as his letter to FRG Chancellor Kohl and his support for the Swedish proposal for a nuclear-free zone, and urges him to transform them into "political reality."

The message then stresses the importance of confidence and says that readiness for unilateral advance concessions seems to be the only possibility for securing peace. It stresses the ideas of Jesus for love of one's neighbor and one's enemy.

The message concludes by expressing concern over the "culpable past of our people," stressing that "we also hope that never again will a war emanate from German soil" and noting that a nuclear war would extinguish all human history and life in general.

This message is followed by a 300-word message from the Hausen church community of the FRG to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, in which the chairman of the church executive committee, Heinrich H. Meissner, informs about the declaration of the Hausen church community, Giessen Kreis, stating that it supports peace in the world and is against mass destruction means in the East and West and that they all thought that they should report their declaration to the statesmen of the USSR and the United States, the Government of the FRG, and also to Erich Honecker so that they know "that also 'small' bodies are dealing with big, vital issues" and ask that their declaration be considered in all talks and negotiations.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST GRENADA

LD261804 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 26 (MTI) -- The Hungarian news agency has been authorized to issue the following statement:

The Hungarian public was deeply shocked to learn the news of the aggression committed by the Armed Forces of the United States together with military units of some Caribbean countries against Grenada, a UM member of full rights and member of the movement of the non-aligned countries. The reasons offered in explanations of the aggression are unacceptable, the armed intervention is incompatible with the basic principles of the United Nations and international norms, and risks peace and international security.

The Hungarian People's Republic firmly condemns the aggression against Grenada, and together with other peace-loving countries and peoples of the world, demands immediate withdrawal of the invading troops. The Hungarian people feel solidarity with the Grenadian people exposed to (?various) trials and sincerely wish them to regain, as soon as possible, the control of their own fate.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON U.S. ACTIONS IN GRENADA

NEPSZABADSAG Cited

LD261035 Budapest MTI in English 0644 GMT 26 Oct 83

["Clubs to Do the Job Again" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, October 26 (MTI) -- This is the title of a commentary of the daily NEPSZABADSAG on the Grenada aggression on Wednesday. The following is the full text:

"With the miltiary aggresion against Grenada on Tuesday at dawn the United States used the policy of clubs again in a country it has always regarded as its 'backyard' in the past two hundreds years. If these events were not so tragically tied with bloodshed, one could perhaps cynically joke about the way in which President Reagan announced the fact of the invasion in Grenada by the U.S. He said the attack had been carried out on the request of the East Caribbean federation of states. While he was speaking, the prime minister of Dominica was standing by... The question is on what legal ground did they request it?

In fact, it was the U.S. that has regarded Grenada as its enemy ever since [words indistinct] its revolutionary party came to power. The island country of less than a hundred thousand inhabitants, its army having a mere 2,000 soldiers in all, has been an eyesore for [word indistinct] domestic and foreign policy ever since the revolution. Grenada, just as Cuba and Nicaragua, has [words indistinct] 'a source of danger,' which threatened not less than the vital interests of the United States. Yet, the progressive government of Grenada has spared no effort to improve the economy of **this** country and the welfare of its people as well as to establish settled inter-state relations with the socialist countries, its neighbours, and the United States in order to ensure a peaceful development for the country.

The developments of the past few days, the economic isolation of the country, the military preparations and, finally the invasion, reveal that the United States had a ready-made plan to overrun Grenada, which was later carried out under the pretext of saving the lives of U.S. citizens, and bowing to the request of its satellite states. The (?speed with) which the White House reacted with military force at a time when the Grenada leadership [words indistinct] beset with sharp internal conflicts proves their ulterior motives. It was not by chance that the first bullets hit Cuban experts working at the airport of the island country. What kind of democracy is President Reagan bent on restoring with the help of marines from the U.S. Barbados, Dominica and Jamaica? The question is more than a rhetorical one, knowing the protegees of the U.S. in El Salvador and Guatemala."

MAGYAR HIRLAP Cited

LD261216 Budapest MTI in English 1054 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Budapest, October 26 (MTI) -- The Hungarian newspapers published Wednesday deeply condemn the arms intervention of the USA and its Caribbean satellites against revolutionary Grenada, terming it as a new manifestation of the imperialist power policy based on violence. (The NEPSZABADSAG commentary has published earlier.) MAGYAR HIRLAP carries the following commentary (full text):

"Despite all threatening signs, it seemed impossible that one of the world's greatest military powers will attack a small country with 115,000 inhabitants and an army of 1,000. The basis of reference is absurd, and so is Washington's argument, voiced for years, that Grenada threatens the security of the United States and the pretext Reagan himself brought up for the invasion that the USA wishes to guarantee the security of its citizens staying in Grenada."

However regrettable the recent Grenadan events -- the increasing conflicts of revolutionary leaders and the clashes which claimed the lives of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and his ministers, it was nothing but a domestic crisis of a sovereign state, and internal affair. The final decision on the invasion was obviously motivated also by Monday reports on the beginning of normalization, as it would have shattered the dubious credit of the lame pretext of aggression.

Reagan also mentioned it as a motive of aggression that the United States 'wants to restore democracy' in Grenada. This statement completely revewls the real motives of events, as according to the 'grammatical logic' of imperialism, the adjective 'democratic' is not to be used for progressive systems putting off the imperialist yoke and seeking political and economic independence.

"At present there are several such systems in Central America. Cuba and Nicaragua, together with the progressive liberation movements of the region, are as well on the 'black list' of the Reagan administraiton as was Grenada. After the present military intervention the whole world may ask what will happen if the United States tomorrow decides to 'restore democracy' in these countries -- with military intervention and overt imperialist aggression in violation of international legal norms and the UN Charter."

LOSONCZI PAYS VISIT TO SOMOGY COUNTY

LD261615 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, arrived on a two-day visit to Somogy County this morning. The welcome guest was received in Kaposvar by Imre Hlenovics, first secretary of the county party committee, and Imre Sugar, chairman of the county council. During the morning Pal Losonczi attended the meeting of the county party committee at which Somogy party leaders discussed a subject that is rarely put on the agenda but is all the more interesting, namely the development of public mentality in the county.

Two local peculiarities exert a great influence on this, in addition to economic and foreign policy factors which have a nationwide effect. One of these is tourism, a field in which after Budapest, Somogy is the leader.

The other factor is the county's settlement structure which is made up of small villages. These topics, even if in a different formulation, will also be featured in the course of this afternoon's program of the president of the Presidential Council. He will be discussing the political, economic, and cultural life of Somogy with members of the county party executive committee. Tomorrow Pal Losonczi is to visit industrial and agricultural enterprises in the county.

BRIEFS

PEST COUNTY SECRETARY -- The Pest County party committee has appointed a new first secretary because Mrs Ferenc Cservenka, the former first secretary, has been relieved of her post because she is retiring. On this occasion, the Presidential Council has awarded Mrs Ferenc Cservenka the Red Banner Order of Merit for Labor in recognition of her work of many decades. The decoration was presented by Karoly Nemeth, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. At its session today, the Pest County party committee appointed Lajos Krasznai as its first secretary. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Oct 83 LD]

FOREIGN TRADE RESULTS -- Organizational modernization in Hungarian foreign trade has brought its first results. In the first half of the year, exports in small amounts reached 200 million, announced the ministry of foreign trade at a press conference. [Excerpt] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 19 Oct 83 LD]

POLISH TRANSPORT TALKS -- Budapest, October 19 (MTI) -- Invited by Janusz Kaminski, Polish transport minister, Arpad Pullai, Hungarian transport minister, paid an official visit to Poland, October 17-19. They discussed timely questions of transport between the two countries and defined aims. They agreed on taking measures to transport goods in accordance with the needs of the two economies. Prospects for the development of technical-scientific cooperation in transport was discussed. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszcak, secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, and Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy prime minister, have met Arpad Pullai. Arpad Pullai returned to Budapest Wednesday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 19 Oct 83 LD]

AUSTRIAN FINANCIAL TALKS -- Budapest, October 19 (MTI) -- Invited by Herbert Salcher, federal finance minister of Austria, Hungarian finance minister Istvan Hetenyi paid an official visit to Austria. During the regular meeting the two ministers discussed topical issues of the international currency and financial situation, the development of the economic and financial relations of the two countries, and prospects for further development. The possibility of establishing joint companies was surveyed. Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz met Istvan Hetenyi. En route to Budapest Wednesday Istvan Hetenyi met Theodor Kery, landeshauptmann of the Burgenland province. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 19 Oct 83 LD]

PAP REPORTS COMMENTARY ON GRENADA FIGHTING

Cuban Communique

LD270143 Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Panama City, Havana 26 Oct -- Resistance against the invader troops from the United States and some other Caribbean countries has not ceased in Grenada.

The Cuban Government issued a communique shortly before midnight last night which said "heroic resistance of Cuban construction workers and experts against the assaults of U.S. Armed Forces" was going on late last night. The communique quoted various sources as saying that Grenada's fighters also offered the invaders unrelenting resistance.

The Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, presented to a news conference the text of a "declaration of the Cuban party and Government on the imperialist intervention in Grenada", which demands that the United States stop armed operations and fighting. Fidel Castro added that some 700 Cubans are currently staying in Grenada, 550 of them being experts. Also, there are 40 military advisers, he said. He also declared that it is impossible to send reinformcements there for both military and political reasons. He said casualties are reported among the civilian personnel. Some 100-150 people were taken prisoners. He made a reservation, however, that these are only rough estimates, due to the fact that fighting is dispersed and to lack of contact with individual resistance centres.

The situation is grave and a major confrontation may occur in the region of the Caribbean and Central America. "Our country is being assaulted," Grenada's only radio station, "Radio Free Grenada", keeps saying. One communique said U.S. paratroopers are being reinforced by helicopters.

The 8th channel of the U.S. Army Southern Command's television reported Grenada population's staging resistance against the invaders and casualties among civilians. It also said that apart from the U.S. troops, those from Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua, and St Vincent are involved in the invasion.

First voices of condemnation can already be heard. General secretary of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party Roberto Sanchez described the U.S. invasion as a criminal act. The invasion was also condemned by the Council for English-Speaking Churches of the Caribbeans, which said the presence of some troops from Caribbean countries is meant only as a smokescreen for the American invasion. Observers pointed out that prior to the U.S. invasion, the Soviet Union had declared that the United States "is trying to exploit the developments in Grenada to hamper the revolutionary process there". While making preliminary assessments, commentators say that the Reagan administration may treat the invasion of Grenada as the first step towards expanding military operations against other countries in the region.

Grenada Invasion 'Outrage'

LD261042 Warsaw PAP in English 0723 GMT 26 Oct 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 26 Oct -- Commenting on the U.S. invasion of Grenada the Warsaw daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY said:

"The invasion of Grenada shows that behind this scenario a brutal policy of strength is hidden. A policy which does not reckon with anybody and anything when a superpower comes to the conclusion that its political, economic, and military interests are in any way put to danger. It is an outrage which the United States will not be able to delete quickly from the memory of mankind.

Commentary on Invasion

LD261215 Warsaw PAP in English 1128 GMT 26 Oct 83

["U.S. Invasion of Grenada; (Comment by Stanislaw Zimbrzuski)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] On Tuesday 25 October it turned out that a small island situated in the Caribbean Sea 2,500 kilometres off U.S. coast became so huge a threat for the Western superpower that Washington deemed it necessary to launch a big style invasion. It is an absolutely unjustified aggression against a small but fully sovereign state which was searching for its own independent roads of development.

President Reagan considered Grenada as "a threat for the U.S.A." Many months ago only for the reason that that insular state living on tourism decided to build a modern airfield and established diplomatic and trade relations with socialist Cuba. The pretext has been found -- as old as the history of the U.S. intervention in the Western Hemisphere and many other continents is. It turned out that the United States felt committed -- as President Reagan termed it -- to restore democracy in Grenada.

One era after another passes by, the twentieth century comes to an end but the methods of "defending democracy" followed by Washington remain unchanged. Grenada is another latest example of a policy which was called sometime in the past by one of the U.S. presidents "a big stick policy".

The United States which fostered and supported and is supporting until this day dozens of brutal, bloody dictatorships who cherish very often fascist ideology, is not in any way concerned over the interests of democracy. In most cases the interests of U.S. capital are involved. In the case of small Grenada the show of ruthless force is what matters. It is an attempt to scare the nations of Central America swept by the independence movement.

One cannot restrain from bitter reflection that by attacking a small Caribbean island President Reagan wants also to offset the failures of U.S. policy in so many other areas of the world -- from Lebanon to El Salvador.

KADAR-LED MSZMP DELEGATION PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Report on Arrival

LD261256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0855 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Excerpts] The central railway station in Warsaw is decorated with the national flags of Poland and Hungary. The ceremony to greet the Hungarian party and government delegation led by Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary will begin in a moment. The delegation is arriving at the invitation of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, and the supreme state authorities of our country.

Everything is ready for the ceremony. The following have arrived on the platform where the train is due to arrive: Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs. Wojciech Jaruzelski has just arrived to greet the Hungarian guests headed by Janos Kadar.

The special train from Budapest has just arrived at the Central Railway station in Warsaw. Janos Kadar appears in the open door of a car. He is cordially greeted by Wojciech Jaruzelski. There is an exchange of cordial and ardent embraces. The MSZMP first secretary presents officials accompanying him to Poland to Wojciech Jaruzelski. They include the following: Ferenc Havasi, Politburo member and MSZMP Central Committee secretary; Istvan Sarlos, Politburo member and deputy premier; Matyas Szuros, MSZMP Central Committee secretary; Jozsef Garamvoelgyi, the Hungarian ambassador to Poland; Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs; advisers and others; and journalists who represent the most important Hungarian dailies, television, and radio. The greeting ceremony in the reception department of the Warsaw central station has ended and now we are expecting the delegation to appear in the square outside the station.

The following have arrived at the square outside the Central Warsaw Station: Deputy Premiers Roman Malinowski and Edward Kowalczyk; Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth; Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and Warsaw party committee first secretary; Manfred Gorywoda, Central Committee secretary; Deputy Premiers Zenon Komender, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, and Zbigniew Madej; Lieutenant General Mieczyslaw Debicki, mayor of Warsaw, and others.

The Hungarian delegation is facing two hard working days. Many talks and working team meetings have been announced.

The first day of the official friendship visit of the party and government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary, has begun. There will be talks and meetings today. There will be a wreath-laying at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and an official dinner in honor of the Hungarian guest in the palace of the Council of Ministers.

Jaruzelski, Kadar Meeting

LD262319 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has met Janos Kadar, chairman of the party and leader of the government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic that is paying a friendship visit to our country.

During the deliberations of the Polish-Hungarian group for interparty and international policy affairs, information was exchanged on the development of the international situation, underscoring the dangers ensuing from the confrontation course of the policy of the U.S. and some NATO countries. Those present emphasized the will and advisability of further cooperation of countries belonging to the socialist community in order to thwart these dangerous trends in international policy.

Discussing the development of Polish-Hungarian relations, the need has been stressed for widening various forms of Polish-Hungarian contacts, including tourism. Those present pointed to the primary status of the relations between the two countries and the Soviet Union and other members of the socialist community.

Group Talks Begin

LD262308 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Excerpt] In the afternoon, at the PZPR Central Committee building, a meeting was held between the Hungarian party-government delegation and the Polish delegation. The talks are being conducted in two teams. The first team, for interparty matters and international policy, is meeting at the Central Committee building; the Polish side is chaired by Jozef Czyrek. The second team, for economic, scientific, and technological matters is meeting in the Office of the Council of Ministers; the Polish side is chaired by Manfred Gorywoda.

Decorations Exchanged

LD260036 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1900 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Today's official program ended in the evening in the palace of the Council of Ministers. Decorations were presented 45 minutes ago. State Council President Henryk Jablonski awarded Janos Kadar the Order for the Service of the PPR, which was given to the MSZMP Central Committee's First Secretary on his 70th birthday for the strengthening of friendship between our countries and peoples. In the name of the Presidential Council, Janos Kadar awarded General Jaruzelski the Order of Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic, embellished with diamonds, which was given to the Polish leader on the occasion of his 60th birthday for his historical merits in defense of socialism.

After the decorations were exchanged, a banquet took place, which is still continuing. At the banquet, toasts were given by Janos Kadar and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

BARCIKOWSKI ATTENDS WARSAW TU MEETING 20 OCT

AU241507 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 Oct 83 p 2

[PAP report]

[Text] On 20 October the representatives of 34 nationwide trade union organizations which had obtained the agreement of the Council of State to carry out their activities only this year, met in Warsaw.

The main subject of the meeting, in which Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary participated, was the implementation of the decisions made by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Government Presidium on carrying out the proposals made by trade union aktivs at the discussion held at the Baildon steelworks, as well as the activities of work places geared toward improving social and living conditions. At the same time the meeting was a good opportunity to exchange opinions on the progress being made in the development of the trade union movement and the obstacles that are hindering this process, or the problems that are now facing the work force and trade union organizations.

At the end of September, the trade union movement had about 3.5 million members. The expansion process is still, of course, irregular, but over 30 percent of the workforce in 25 voivodships are already union members, while 40 percent of the workforce belong to trade unions in five other voivodships.

About 30-40 percent of the total number of trade union members are also party members. The building process of higher organizational structures is growing fast. To date we have registered 19 nationwide trade union organizations that are mainly federations. Some 43 proposals were submitted to the Council of State by structures beyond the factory level asking for permission to begin activities at an earlier date, and preparatory work, which is at various stages, is in progress regarding a total of 86 other nationwide organizations.

The results of the opinion poll carried out with trade union activits, according to Stanislav Gabrielski, head of the PZPR Central Committee Social and Vocational Department, confirm that the main obstacle before us on the road to the further development of the trade union movement is the continued mistrust of some of the work force, who still refuse to believe that the unions will manage to effectively defend the arguments and the interests of the workers. Therefore, the only way to build up the authority of the unions is to create social certainties and to confirm that they are real workers' unions through their daily activities and their managing of the affairs of working people. In order to do this, they will need to resolutely oppose attempts by part of the administration to disregard the unions and to take the law on trade unions lightly.

The implementation of the decisions made by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Government Presidium has already begun. A consultation with the trade unions is to begin soon on the assumptions of the plan for 1984 and proposals for a price change, while the consultation on the assumptions of the wages reform continues. One of the more detailed, but nevertheless important, issues concerning the conditions for trade union activities that deserves attention is the training of the directors of the largest plants -- which has already begun -- on the function and rights of trade unions.

There are also developments in the training of trade union members. Zbigniew Salwa, chairman of the Social Consultative Commission, reported that preparations to create a center for trade union studies are at an advanced stage, and that the center's work will be programmed and assessed by an interunion training council composed of representatives from nationwide organizations. The meeting's participants agreed to this, as well as to the announcement regarding the creation of a nationwide trade union weekly, with the reservation, however, that the trade union programmatic council should decide on the nature and the programmatic line of this weekly before publication.

With the unions we are bound for success, were the words of Rajmund Moric, (from the bituminous coal mine trade union federation, the colliery work and shaft construction enterprises) and were repeated many times during the discussion, whereas achieving success is extremely difficult under the present socioeconomic conditions. R. Moric also spoke of the difficulties in cooperating with the administration, particularly at higher levels where part of the cadre has become accustomed to the absence of the unions.

The need to create the kind of consultation with the unions that will ensure a proper influence on the decisions concerning working people was reiterated at the meeting almost as often as it was at the Baildon steelworks meeting.

Stanislaw Bar (from the Construction Workers' Trade Union Federation) drew attention to the need to treat all documents on the trade union position regarding wage reform proposals very seriously, because this is what their authority among the workers is based on. As Stanislaw Ciosek, minister of labor, wages, and social affairs, said, the wage reform draft that has already been subject to considerable changes as a result of the discussion that has been conducted on it, will shortly be the subject of another consultation with representatives of nationwide organizations.

Many people touched on the complex problem of relations between workers' self-management bodies and trade unions in their speeches. Our research shows that in approximately 75 percent of the plants, relations between these two bodies are forming correctly. However, conflict situations are not unusual when, for example, a self-management body strives to obtain social rights that are solely for trade unions. This has brought demands for the adjustment of the laws on workers' self-management bodies and trade unions. This would be premature, however as both these representative bodies are only just starting. Nevertheless, initial preparatory work has been undertaken in accordance with the recommendation of the PZPR Politburo and the Government Presidium to determine a joint and uniform interpretation of these laws by the Sejm Commission for Workers' Self-Management Affairs and the Social Consultative Commission, which should eliminate many sources of misunderstanding.

Kazimierz Barcikowski referred to the most important problems dealt with during the discussion. The basic function of the unions, he stressed, is the defense of the workers' rights, but this cannot be the unions' only function. If the unions are only looking for success in this field, this success may go against working people and the trade unions. If is not sufficient to be concerned about wages in general in these inflationary conditions, but, in addition, we should attach importance to ensuring that wages have been wisely thought out, and therefore, draw more goods to the market. They must also be fair and should honor good work and not, as is common today, the simple fact that someone has only signed in on the time sheet.

Kazimierz Barcikowski placed great importance on the role played by the trade unions in the construction of a democracy for workers, as well as on establishing the feeling of a need for joint management and joint participation among the workers not only in the process of work, but also in the process of management. It is this that all the self-management structures serve, and it is in the light of this that we should examine the relations between trade unions and self-management bodies.

PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT FRG; DISCUSS BORDER

For Hamburg DPA coverage of a meeting of the PZPR parliamentary delegation headed by Kazimierz Barcikowski with SPD Bundestag group chairman Hans-Jochen Vogel on Tuesday, 25 October for discussions on the Polish border as defined in the Warsaw agreement of 1970, and its meetings with representatives of government parties and Bundestag President Rainer Barzel, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 27 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GOVERNMENT 'CONDEMNS' INTERFERENCE IN GRENADA

AU261758 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1741 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/10/1983 -- The Romanian News Agency AGERPRES has been empowered to state, on behalf of the Romanian Government, the following:

The Romanian public opinion has learned with feelings of worry and disapproval of the military intervention of the United States of America, associated with certain states in the zone of the Caribbean, against Grenada, an independent, sovereign state, member of the United Nations Organization, a fact which caused a great number of casualties.

This armed intervention in the domestic affairs of Grenada is a flagrant trespassing of the independence and sovereignty of the young state in the Caribbean, of the principles in the UN Charter and of the unanimously acknowledged international norms, of each people's sovereign right to decide by itself its destiny and to solve the domestic affairs without any outside interference.

Besides the fact that no pretext can be invoked to justify the use of force against another state, the use of the outdated practices of foreign military intervention in the affairs of Grenada adds a new hotbed of tension and confrontation under the already grave and complicated international circumstances and endangers to a great extent the international peace and security, the peoples' independence and sovereignty.

In the spirit of the constant policy promoted by the Socialist Republic of Romania for respect of the national independence of all peoples, against use of force and of the threat of force and foreign interference in the domestic affairs, the Romanian people, the Romanian Government condemn the military intervention of the USA and of the other states in Grenada, and ask that an immediate end be put to this military intervention, that all the foreign troops be withdrawn at once from Grenada's territory, that her sovereignty and national independence be secured to the interest of the people in Grenada, of all the peoples in the area, of peace, stability and understanding in the region and throughout the world.

MATERIALS ON DASCALESCU'S VISIT TO NETHERLANDS

Premier Departs

AU250936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/10/1983 -- Tuesday morning, the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu, left for the Netherlands, for an official visit on the invitation of Ruud Lubbers, prime minister of that country.

Received by Queen Beatrix

AU261614 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0912 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] The Hague AGERPRES 26/10/1983 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu was received on Tuesday, October 25, by Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu, the Romanian prime minister conveyed cordial greetings to Queen Beatrix and Prince Klaus, as well as best wishes of good health and happiness, of peace and welfare to the friendly Dutch people.

During the interview, reference was made with satisfaction to the relations of close cooperation established between Romania and the Netherlands, to the consolidation of which the summit interviews and talks, when important documents were adopted which went down as outstanding moments in the manysided development of the Romanian-Dutch friendship and collaboration, made a decisive contribution.

The broad possibilities offered by the economics of the two countries were assessed, and it was stressed that that interview and the talks between the prime ministers of the two countries would open new prospects to the mutually advantageous bilateral relations, in keeping with the understandings covenanted at top level. Questions of the international life were also approached.

On that occasion, Queen Beatrix was extended the invitation on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to pay an official visit to Romania together with Prince Klaus. The conviction was expressed that new summit would strengthen still more the Romanian-Duth relations, for the benefit of both countries and peoples, going down as another contribution to the noble cause of detente, peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the world over.

Begins Talks With Dutch Premier

AU261622 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0953 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] The Hague AGERPRES 26/10/1983 -- On October 25 in the afternoon, official talks started between the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu, and the prime minister of the Netherlands, Ruud Lubbers.

After referring to the preoccupations of the governments of the two countries on the plane of socioeconomic construction, the prime ministers surveyed the current stage of the Romanian-Dutch relations in various domains, especially in the economic one, the way in which the decisions adopted at top level were being carried into effect as well as the necessary measures to be taken to increase and diversify commercial exchanges and further amplify cooperation.

Satisfaction was expressed at the amplification of the Romanian-Dutch relations in all domains, and special stress was laid on the analysis of the relations of economic, industrial and technical cooperation with a view to identifying concrete modalities of more efficiently capitalizing the two countries' potential.

Starting from the conviction that the expansion of bilateral relations, of the economic ones in particular, provides a solid basis for the traditional links of friendship between Romania and the Netherlands, the two heads of government convenanted to support the finalization of new actions of industrial cooperation in various domains of mutual interest.

A survey was made of the evolution of bilateral commercial exchanges, and the necessity was highlighted of further expanding and diversifying the exchange of highly processed products, with emphasis on the opportunity for both sides to promote those actions apt to lead to increasing commercial exchanges and economic cooperation according to the possibilities offered by the two countries' economies. Emphasis was also placed on the considerably growing possibilities offered by the two countries' industries for carrying out cooperation actions in third markets.

The way was assessed in the positive in which collaboration proceeds in education, science, culture, the arts, sports and tourism, and reference was made to existing opportunities to expand collaboration in those domains.

During the working dialogue which passed in an open, constructive spirit of mutual esteem and understanding, the prime ministers of the two countries exchanged opinions on current international issues, especially on those related to stopping the mounting of international tension, the necessity of making special efforts to halt the deployment of further medium-range missiles in Europe, reduce and scrap the ones in place, resume the course of detente, consolidate security and cooperation in Europe, cease the arms race and resolutely pass to effective measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, solve all interstate conflicts and litigious issues through negotiations, build a new international economic order, eradicate underdevelopment, narrow the wide gaps between the poor and the rich countries, relaunch the economic development process in the developing countries.

Satisfaction was expressed for the fine collaboration extant between Romania and the Netherlands at the UN and in other international organizations, and the belief was expressed that the good cooperation between the two countries would enable it to expand still more for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the promotion of peace, security and detente in Europe and all over the world.

The officials talks continue.

Talks With Premier, Others

AU261615 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] The Hague AGERPRES 26/10/1983 -- Soon after his arrival in the Hague, Constantine Dascalescu met with the Dutch prime minister, Ruud Lubbers.

On that occasion he conveyed the Dutch prime minister a warm message of salute on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Warmly thanking for the message, Premier Ruud Lubbers requested that cordial greetings be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as best wishes of good health and success in the tireless activity he is carrying on for Romania's prosperity and the promotion of the policy of safeguarding peace and consolidating international security.

During the interview which passed in a cordial atmosphere the two prime ministers noted with satisfaction the upward course of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and peoples on multiple planes.

They expressed their conviction that the talks would further contribute to the consolidation of the relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration between Romania and the Netherlands.

The same day, Constantin Dascalescu had separate interviews with Dr P.A.J.M. Steenkamp, president of the First Chamber, and with D. Dolman, president of the Second Chamber of the States-General.

Emphasis was placed on the special attention Romania's president pays to an enhanced role of parliaments and parliamentarians in a better mutual acquaintance, in the establishment of a climate of detente, collaboration and peace, in the finding of negotiated solutions to mankind's major problems.

During the talks reference was made with satisfaction to the fact that in recent years contacts had been intensified between the two parliaments at various levels, and a fine cooperation had been carried out within the inter-parliamentary union on major international political issues.

During the talks which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, it was stressed that now, when there is the danger of the siting of further medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe all decisionmakers, governments, parliaments and world public opiolon should rally their efforts so as to prevent this very serious step. The significant role was highlighted the parliaments and parliamentarians of the two countires can and must play in strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Dutch peoples, in lessening international tension, in resuming the process of detente and consolidating security and cooperation in Europe.

Visits Dutch Units

AU270900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0823 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] The Hague, AGERPRES 27/10/1983 -- Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu continued his official visit to the Netherlands by paying a working visit to several economic units in the neighbourhood of Eindhoven, an opportunity to identify new possibilities for Romanian and Dutch experts to exchange experience in zootechnics.

Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu also visited the Philips Corporation, a firm which has been developing mutually advantageious relations of close collaboration with Romanian enterprises for more than two and a half decades.

Alexandru Necula, Romanian minister of machine-tools, electric engineering and electronics, and L. Th. Heessels, member of the management board of Philips Corporation, signed on the occasion an agreement on cooperation in production and marketing, cooperation on third markets included.

Dutch Premier Gives Dinner

AU261922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] The Hague AGERPRES 26/10/19 83 -- The Dutch Premier Ruud Lubbers gave a dinner in honour of Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu, on October 26.

Romanian and Dutch officials attended.

During the dinner, the two prime ministers laid stress on the productive character of the official talks and proposed toasts to the further development of the Romanian-Dutch relations of friendship and collaboration.

SFRY'S SPILJAK TO VISIT FIRST 10 DAYS OF NOV

AU261920 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, will pay an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania during the first 10 days of November 1983.

GOVERNMENT, MEDIA REACTIONS ON GRENADA ISSUE

Foreign Ministry Statement

LD261428 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Oct (TANJUG) -- The press department of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs issued the following statement today:

"The Yugoslav Government received the news of armed intervention in Grenada with profound concern.

"The landing of armed forces of the United States and a number of Caribbean countries is an inadmissible act in international relations, contrary to the principles of the UN Charter and the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, and the rights of peoples to an independent choice of the paths of their own development.

"The tragic death of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, which we greatly regret, and the internal changes which it brought about cannot be an excuse -- and nor can any other reasons -- for foreign intervention, particularly military intervention, and violation of the independence of a sovereign and nonaligned country. In the current exacerbated international situation, such intervention may have serious negative consequences for peace and security in the region and farther afield.

Proceeding from the well-known principles of its foreign policy, the Yugoslav Government calls for an urgent end to foreign intervention and for all foreign troops to be withdrawn from Grenada, in order that its people may be enabled to decide their own fate unhindered and without foreign pressures."

Press Commentaries

LD261113 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0950 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Belgrade, October 26 (TANJUG) -- The U.S. Marines intervention in Grenada is a dangerous precedent as it seeks to legalize the method of foreign intervention in the Central American region, writes the Yugoslav press today, Wednesday.

In condemning severely the latest instance of the resort to the "big stick" policy in a part of the world where tension is constantly growing, the Belgrade daily POLITIKA notes that the real aim of the invasion of Grenada is "to liquidate the revolutionary process which has long been a thorn in the flesh of the conservative regimes in the English-speaking Caribbean countries and the U.S., primarily because of its close links with Cuba and Nicaragua."

The BORBA daily underlines that there was no reason at all for the intervention in Grenada and points to the wave of worldwide protests and condemnation of the action of U.S. Marines.

Noting that the U.S. has more marines than Grenada has inhabitants, BORBA ironizes the thesis on the alleged danger for the U.S. being entailed in the political events in that Caribbean country.

The Yugoslav press unanimously assesses that there can be no justification whatsoever of foreign military interventions and invasions in any part of the world. Invasion was and has remained exclusively the enforcement of the right of the stronger, which has never led to genuine solutions, the Yugoslav press maintains.

LCY CC PRESIDIUM SESSIONS REPORTED 25 OCT

LD261130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0843 GMT 25 Oct 83

["Report in Full" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Oct (TANJUG) -- In considering the current ideo-political, social, and economic developments in the country from the point of view of the implementation of the LCY program policy, decisions of the 12th congress and the conclusions of these Central Committee sessions of September and October, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee made the assessment that the present political activity and situation are essentially characterized by the struggle waged by the working class and by organized socialist forces led by the LCY for the implementation of the economic stabilization program and the solution of very complex contradictions and difficulties of the revolutionary transformation of Yugoslav society.

The Presidium made the assessment that these orientations and tasks in practical actions are not being easily implemented and without problems, that delay, opposition, hesitation, and inconsistencies exist within the ranks of the subjective forces of our society and sharp conflict on the ideological and political plane, and that the major economic problems are increasingly manifesting themselves as social problems and are taking on a political and class character. In the working class, and among the majority of working people and citizens, young people, war veterans, and Communists there is pronounced anxiety and a criticial attitude toward everything happening in our society, and especially toward those tendencies that have a negative impact on the development of socialist self-management relations and could jeopardize the achievements of our revolution and the equality, brotherhood, and unity of our nations and nationalities. Our working people are demanding that the policy of stabilization should be consistently and persistently implemented and that a way out of it should be found, and that the LC and all subjects of our society should behave much more responsibly in every respect.

This is a reality that the LC is confronting today and that inevitably presupposes and demands more resolute ideo-political action by LCY and by all organized socialist forces in our society, on consistently implementing all the tasks we have adopted so that we could bring about a fresh breakthrough in the revolutionary offensive toward the full implementation of the historic interests of our working class and toward a more resolute breakthrough of the essential attainments of associated labor and socialist self-management. With our work so far we have established the indispensable material and social preconditions and opportunities for such a bold breakthrough. Our greatest strength in this respect is inherent in the high level socialist self-management awareness of the working class -- which despite a difficult situation in the economy and a fall in the standard of living -- renders full support for the LCY's policy and expresses its readiness to persist in this difficult battle for stabilization. Despite the complexity of the situation, first results were attained -- in production, exports, agriculture, and tourism -- which are not to be underestimated. Of course, they are not a reason for slackness and self satisfaction, but they do indicate the possibilities and especially the readiness of our working people to deal with the problem. To take advantage of these possibilities and to translate them into deeds as soon as possible too is the historic task of the moment and of the leading forces of our society led by LCY. The trust and the demands by our working class and working people oblige us that as a communist vanguard we should carry out our task at this stage of our revolution as well. We must bring about a situation in which the LCY as a whole and all its members, all organizations, and all leaderships on all the fronts -- both in the struggle for the further development of social self-management and the solution of growing economic and social problems and in the struggle against opposition and hostile forces -- will be ideologically and politically more on the offensive and more resolute, more mobile, capable, and efficient, and that in this struggle they will establish, confirm, and consolidate their ideo-political unity.

You have before you draft documents, or rather draft political stands, on the directions of the LCY action applied by our Presidium. We propose that the stands expressed in this document -- following discussion, amendments, and adoption at the session of the Central Committee today -- should be forwarded to LCY members, organizations, and organs so as to boost ideo-political action of the LC and of all other subjects of our society in the solution of current problems and difficulties.

I would not like to comment and rehash the draft of these stands because you received the proposed document on time. It is certain that this document does not provide answers to all the significant questions posed in our society, but only to those to which an answer can be provided to them and which, I believe, represent a condition for compiling and providing the answers to all other current problems.

We are entering a decisive battle for the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization. This is a thorough reform impinging on the substance of our socio-economic relations which in itself is a difficult process which inevitably will entail many fresh questions. We must therefore also fight for the knowledge about the necessity and the depth of these changes impending in our society and in the context of the further march of the revolution. Nevertheless, I think that the draft document represents a point of departure for the discussion today so that we can more specifically opt for and channel LC action. I would only like to indicate some basic ideological and political accents essential for LC activity in the present socio-economic and political moment.

This is not the first time for Yugoslav socialist revolution marching along its successful path to come face to face with fresh and not at all easy challenges in our social and economic development with many contradictions and obstacles of revolutionary historic developments in the direction of strengthening the power of the working class. Today, the central question of our developments is being asked in an even more pronounced form: To what extent the basic production relationship expressed in self-management is being implemented in our social practice and, in connection with the above, to what extent are the subjective forces of socialism blazing the trail in order to attain that objective. The LC today will measure up to the historic moment and meet its commitments as vanguatd only if in practical terms it consistently fights for the realization of this central task, if it is constantly involved in political action with a very clear worker-class approach, if it confirms its words and stands by deeds, and if it is always united with the working class and the working people and expresses their historic and vital interests.

If we proceed from the revolutionary experience of the LCY activity in complex situations, such as the situation we have today, when we shall see that in most cases the following moves were made:

-- A concrete program of the struggle was compiled to overcome the situation and to carry out new breakthroughs of social progress, always on the line of the further development of socialist self-management democratic relations;

-- The party always waged the battle together with the working class and with broad people's masses;

-- Ideo-political action was always conducted in an organized and coordinated way throughout the country and all subjective factors of our society organized in the broad front of socialist forces, self-management organs and institutions of socio-political communities were always incorporated in it;

-- Appropriate cadre teams were especially established by the LC organs and afterwards also by other institutions in keeping with the requirement of the socio-economic and political action.

Throughout all the decades of revolutionary activity, our communist movement led by Tito has always been characterized by a critical awareness about itself, its work, and about the realization of its class program. The most conscious forces of this movement tried to grasp the essence and problems of the time in which they lived, boldly addressing the great difficulties. As revolutionary Marxists they at the same time were capable of comprehending the future requirements and searching for and discovering new paths in the development of society, setting new and more difficult tasks and taking the necessary combat steps for their successful implementation. This means that our revolutionary movement always tried to derive a lesson from the preceeding period so that the vistas should not be blurred, perspectives lost, and reliable signposts abandoned. The LCY must display these qualities today as well.

Difficulties and problems could not have been overcome, just as they cannot be overcome now by grumbling and making strident noises, and by demoralization and defeatism but by clear Marxist orientation and resolute and consistent struggle. Unless an active attitude, a higher level of knowledge and awareness of creative work and responsibility are displayed, nothing will change by itself.

Yes, our economic and social situation is very serious, but it is not dramatic or hopeless. We are facing many adverse developments and serious shortcomings, but we are not discouraged because we are searching for a solution and we are pointing out perspectives. We also know what the trouble is, what we want, and where we are going. We are firmly and permanently orientated to a society of socialist self-management. We also have the political platform of the struggle for the most important questions of our social and economic development -- they are the decisions of the 12th congress, the long-term program of economic stabilization and the stands of the LCY Central Committee.

We must persist in this program, mobilize every LC member and all our working people, and create a more favorable social and political climate for action and for changing the present situation so as to be able to make this necessary combat step and change the situation. In this struggle, we must achieve that every Communist and every Yugoslav citizen should be conscious of his role, commitments and responsibilities, that he can see his future, and that he feels he is needed by his country, nation, and party. Not a single battle has ever been won with disappointed, disoriented and non-active fighters, dissatisfied with their own position. It would be better if there are fewer of us and we are stronger and united, interested, and ready to change the existing situation, and if we are more offensive in our action and by virtue of that fact a genuine vanguard of bold and resolute fighters capable of revolutionary deeds.

To be a true communist means being a conscious soldier of the revolution, a fighter who has opted for Marxism and is ready to give his best to implement the ideals and the objectives of the revolutionary workers movement and of the centuries-long aspirations of the people. Such a communist always faces reality; he is an optimist but also a realist. Nothing discourages him, nor does he flag when the situation is most difficult. There is no respite for him while battle is on; he goes on fighting to his last ounce of strength. Let us again recall Josip Broz Tito's words at the Eighth SUBNOR Congress, when he stressed: "The moment every one of us joined the revolution he took on the commitment to serve it to the end. If anyone were to ignore what we had fought for and what we created, he would betray himself and he would betray his own life. Therefore, we must always measure up to our task and defend the achievements of our revolution. There is no respite for us. We must carry out till our last breath what our socialist communities expects from us."

Our present class-battle -- one of the most difficult ones since the military victory of our socialist revolution -- requires communist-fighters, the fighters who will fearlessly and uncorruptibly continue carrying aloft the red proletarian banner of Tito's revolution.

In his battle the LC must carry out a rallying action, (?iron out shortcomings) in its own activity and by consistently carrying out its tasks the LC will even more strongly strengthen the confidence of the working people and become even more united.

The change in the trends of our social and economic life and the way out of the difficulties and the situation we are in today depends (?to a great extent) on the change in the awareness, conduct, and work of the Communists. The draft stands of the CC indicate the tasks of the Communists and of LC organizations and organs which resolutely and without hesitation, proceeding from the principles of [passage indistinct]

The policy of relying on our own resources presupposes, mainly, a decisive struggle to raise productivity and social and individual work, for higher quality economic operations and income, and for a bolder entry into the world market. It is necessary to considerably increase the export of products and services and ensure a regular repayment of foreign loans. Equal conditions of economic operations by associated labor on the unified Yugoslav market must be ensured, and such a system of relations, commitments, and responsibility (?devised) as will contribute to a way out of the present difficulties and create the conditions whereby the workers in associated labor organized along self-management lines will control the conditions, resources, and the results of work, and especially the resources of extended reproduction.

Only more productive work can lead to faster general progress of society. This is why work and creative effort must be affirmed and materially more stimulated, and scientific, technical and technological knowledge and inventions, enterprise and initiative, hard work and self-denial, quality and work discipline must be encouraged, and in this context social and self-management responsibility must be consolidated. We must strengthen the principle that everyone will base his material and social existence on work and on the results that have been attained. The principle of distribution must be built and implemented on that and everything must be done to value more work in direct production and research work which makes this production more productive, of better quality and more competitive on the world market. At the same time we must resolutely resist the tendency to level down the process and [word indistinct] which conceals idleness and is pulling our society backwards.

Socialism cannot be built by missionaries of the policy of identical stomachs. Such a policy leads to aimlessness and poverty and, in the foreign sphere, to losing our freedom and independence. In the LCY program we stressed that work is the only possible source of existence and of the social reputation of the people capable of working. Society cannot be responsible for the consequences which afflict people when they do not work or work poorly, if they themselves are not interested in their material existence, if they shirk their work or are hampering others from working conscientiously, just as society is not responsible for associated idlers, so to speak, or for a work organization which operates poorly, uneconomically, unrationally and unproductively and which for that very reason is not in a position to ensure its own material position either.

This is why we must resolutely break with the notion that to conceal losses is some sort of God-given socialist right. We must resolutely break with such "socialism" and "right" because no one can live at someone else's expense. Unprofitable work is not either in the class or social or individual interest. Despite all the understanding for the difficulties which will surely emerge among a section of associated labor and social activities in implementing the stabilization policy, we must understand that if we are not ready resolutely to change the situation we shall not succeed. In these changes not everyone will fare in the same way.

Parallel with affirming distribution on the basis of the results of work, we must intensify the struggle against idleness, lack of discipline, negligence, waste, parasitism and all other phenomena of a nonconscientious attitude to social resources and property.

Furthermore, everywhere, in every environment, we should persist with the resolute struggle against theft, crime, bribery, corruption and all other illegal phenomena and actions. It is also necessary to [word indistrinct] the work of self-managing workers' control and make more efficient the work of the organs of social self-protection, courts and inspection services. Every criminal and everyone who has enriched himself by exploiting another man in, who knows, what kind of speculative manner should be severely prosecuted in line with the regulations.

The t a x system should be radically altered in order that he who has more, contributes more to satisfying general and joint needs. Social differences arising from such and similar causes are impermissible. The situation is such that the League of Communists cannot look in a liberalist manner on the rich becoming richer and the poor poorer. This would mean taking the road of class restoration which, along with the increasingly noticeable escalation of nationalism, leads to the destruction and endangering of our socialist course with unforeseeable consequences. We must resolutely oppose this with every revolutionary means at our disposal. Of course, in this context it is necessary to ensure social security for everyone who works and acts in line with the constitution and the laws -- nobody can be proclaimed guilty and bear the consequences until this has been established by constitutional and legal means.

Questions of the standard of living and social problems should be resolved in the most direct dependence on the results of work. All measures of social policy should be in line with the economic stabilization policy. Of course, in the present difficult economic situation we should also bear in mind the assistance of solidarity for those who bear the brunt of the fall in living standards and who are affected most by inflation, price increases and such like.

In the proposed document before you, the first part which relates to the implementation of the stabilization program, we have laid particular emphasis on the obligation of Communists at all levels of the organization of society, particularly in the federation, the republics and provinces, to fight for timely establishment and adoption of the economic and development policy and of the conditions of economic activity in 1984.

As I have already said, next year will be a crucial one; in that year we must make a serious change aimed at reviving and increasing production. In 1984 all subjects of society will be taking one of the most difficult examinations by which we shall check our abilities, our consistency and our responsibility. Our Central Committee too cannot evade this check and this responsibility.

What is before us is an immediate and important task of trying decisively to work out and adopt on time the conditions of economic activity in order that all socioeconomic subjects and the entire social economy can function on the basis of economic criteria. The LCY Central Committee must firmly oppose that differences of ideas regarding individual socioeconomic issues and different interests which might arise in the formulation of the stabilization program should be an obstacle to consistent implementation of the program, or that discussions on some issues should again be started from the beginning. Unfortunately, we are already encountering such behavior in implementing significant parts of the long-term program, parts which play a decisive role in determining the conditions of economic activity next year and in the future -- particularly with reference to the system and policy of prices and to the foreign exchange system.

It goes without saying that it is not the task of the LCY Central Committee to lay down specific conditions of economic activity, but it is its duty to contribute to their being adopted on time, with the full affirmation of work of the delegate assembly and in line with the stabilization program.

To achieve this; I believe that the Central Committee must point out the significance of intensifying the efforts and responsibilities of communists in relevant organs, organizations, and institutions of our economic and political system, aimed at formulating the conditions of economic activity for 1984 and adopting systemic solutions, measures, and instruments of economic policy. They must see to it that the points of departure are uncompromisingly and resolutely the foundations and solutions contained in the long-term economic stabilization program.

By proceeding from the fact that all aspects of the economic policy will be discussed and decided at delegate assemblies and all other relevant institutions and bearing in mind some aspects of the debates of individual issues as are now going on in public, I think that it is necessary to point out particularly those aspects that, in my view, should be taken into account more in discussions on the federal budget. My feeling is that we at times in the debate on this issue only too easily neglected some significant aspects and thus create an unrealistic picture of the situation.

It is beyond dispute that all the spheres of social and economic life and policy must be subjected to the influence of measures and instruments of all the activities in the spheres of social and economic life and policy must be subjected to the influence of measures and instruments of all the activities in the sphere of implementing the stabilization program. This is precisely why I think that in the debates on the federal budget, approaches that do not take into account the following are both [word indistinct] and unacceptable:

--That the share of the federal budget in the social product is reduced more significantly (from 10.2 percent in 1976 to 6.5 percent in 1983) and that the reduction in this share is considerably more rapid than the reduction of the share of general and joint consumption in the social product. Such a situation is contrary to widespread assertions that "consumers" of the federal budget are behaving in the most nonstabilization manner compared with other users of budgetary resources in the country;

--That the users of the federal budget are very specific: 90 percent of this budget is spent on the Yugoslav People's Army, on veterans' and war disabled pensions and as additional resources to economically insufficiently developed republics and the Province of Kosovo; that what is involved are very significant constitutional functions of the federation, the policy of which is laid down by a special method specified by the constitution and the law and which presupposes that all aspects of this policy must be taken into account when material conditions for its implementation are determined and not merely the index of increase in resources compared with the proceding year;

--It is unacceptable that, following the determining of the policy for spheres which are financed by the federal budget (for instance, the policy of the development of the Yugoslav People's Army or the rights of veterans and military war disabled), it is publicly stressed how much the federation costs us and in this way objectively creating an unfavorable political climate, as well as that the illusion is created that the share of the federal administration dominates the budgetary expenditure of the federation. Only a few months ago we established policy relating to some significant functions of the federation and this too is ignored in some discussions on the federal budget;

--That in determining that general and joint consumption should be reduced, we have also included in our stabilization program the non-productive consumption in associated labor. Thus, this also includes the policy towards administration in associated labor.

I emphasize that what is at stake are exceptionally and significant constitutional functions of the federation which imply that, in finding material frameworks of this policy, the entire socio-economic relations and processes in our society should be examined.

With the tax system and policy as well as with other measures and instruments of the economic policy and system, we must create the possibility for the necessary level of general and joint consumption as a whole -- and within this framework also joint functions at the federal level -- being implemented in line with the stabilization policy. This also means the inclusion of reducing appropriations from incomes of basic organizations of associated labor in the economy, and of a more resolute and better thought-out policy of collecting resources for these needs from other sources, since this will also contribute to reducing social differences in society.

What I have in mind in this context are appropriations of the tax system in the directions of appropriating incomes from property and earnings outside the regular jobs, as well as preventing social rents from flowing into private pockets; furthermore, more decisive re-distribution of resources of personal income for the benefit of innovations, changes in the sphere of stimulating exports in view of the exchange rate of the dinar, reduction in the administration from basic organizations of associated labor to the federation, etc. On account of the economic and social reasons, too, the republics provinces and municipalities should concern themselves far more with appropriating income which results in unjustified social differences and problems.

Our second strategic and immediate task is the consistent implementation of such a concept of political democracy which affirms the working class, the worker as the exponent of power in society. The realization of our delegate system on constitutional principles makes this possible. This is also the key question in socioeconomic relations, the self-managing organization of work and society, and the democratization of the political system. Weaknesses and disruptions in the functioning of the system stem mostly from the slow and incomplete implementation of the fundamental constitutional solutions, but above all from the inconsistent implementation of the essence of the production relations of associated labor.

Therefore, alongside changes in the economic sphere we must also critically examine how the politicl system and its individual institutions function, by proceeding from the basic goal -- workers-self-managers more quickly reaching the position in which they will dispose of the fruits of the entire labor and manage social affairs as a whole. The struggle for the complete affirmation of the delegate system is the struggle for the social emancipation of the workers and of the working people to ensure the producer-self-manager becomes the first decisive factor of all relations in society. We must extend the self-management position of the working people in associated labor into the political sphere as well, so that they may genuinely decide about all social business and questions of reproduction.

The large responsibility of the LCY lies precisely in this area and in this direction. The LCY must be far more within the delegate system to ensure this system functions even better and grows more and faster into a powerful moving force of our entire society and into an instrument of implementing the leading role of the working class in our society. This is the basic objectie of the discussion today about the functioning of the political system so that, proceeding from Kardelj's 'Directions of development...' and the decisions of our congresses we could arrive at concrete answers as to what to do to strengthen the class essence and function of the political democracy of socialist self-management. For us this cannot be a discussion in which the protagonists of etatist and bourgeois political concepts [words indistinct] to abolish (?the gap) between work and politics.

It is clear that the way out of the present difficulties, that is, further successful development and stability of our society, depends primarily on the creative initiative and action by the working masses themselves and on the ability and skill of the subjective forces of socialism, led by the LCY, in this development stage to show our working people ways of struggling for an increasingly better and more free life, so that they are capable of attaining that objective.

The LCY must encourage and organize this great creative force of the revolution. In this lies the great responsibility of the Central Committee (?session today).

This is why we must devote paramount attention to the role of SAWPY as the broadest form of organized political life of our working people and citizens and to our position, tasks, and commitments in that organization. More successfully than ever before the LC can implement its social role only by being closely linked to organized and reciprocally bound working masses, that is to say through the socialist alliance and other sociopolitical organizations, through self-management organs, delegations, and the like, with which it has to establish broad democratic communication. Only by doing that will it be closer to the desires and aspirations of our working people and at the same time more capable of moving them into action. With far greater responsibility for the future of our society the LC must influence the formation of the ideopolitical awareness of the young generation to fight for its greater and more immediate participation in our social life and to take on responsibilities. In our society we must further assert the basic values of socialist self-management, so that our young people can accept them more than in the past and to further develop and at the same time resist vigorously all the attempts at ideological disorientation of young people, and in particular to grapple with those forces and tendencies that act with increasing temerity from positions of nationalistic, dogmatic, anarcholiberalistic or clericalistic orientation.

Insofar as the improvement of our political system is concerned, I think that the questions of the implementation of the constitutional concept of the federation, republics, and provinces are of quintessential importance. We shall discuss this matter in greater detail, within the framework of an analysis of the functioning of our political system, at one of our forthcoming sessions. We must go on developing and strengthening social and self-management negotiations on an agreement on the basis of equality, unity, and solidarity of our nations and nationalities, proceeding always from class and self-management interests and objectives of the working class and of the working people. This is the most efficient way of consolidating our socialist fellowship and the brotherhood and unity of Yugoslavs and nationalities. I consider it necessary to set out some of these questions at this session, because they are directly linked with the formation of our economic and development policy in 1984.

We are aware of the fact that we are building a self-management pluralistic society in which there are diverse interests that cannot be neglected. Objectively speaking the road to our joint interests is complex, and it is precisely here that the role of the Communists in the delegations today is great, so that they can be protagonists in devising optimum solutions. We all know full well that conflicts emerge in our country when important questions of the economic development of our republics and provinces are discussed and resolved. The fact that during coordination of positions different interests realistically exist on some development questions is quite natural and understandable. With a realistic approach, democratic coordination, consent and agreement, and through delegate decisionmaking we can successfully resolve (?these problems). We have proved this in our practice.

The practice, however, shows that there are also serious problems in this sphere, problems we encounter most noticeably in the work of the SFRY Assembly, even now when we should implement the tasks of the long-term economic stabilization program. We have seen that the delegations in the assembly often proceed exclusively from the interests of their own republic or province and firmly defend their republican and provincial, as well as national, interests. This comes to the Assembly from outside. It is obvious that if we want to prevent such behavior -- which does not take into account the interests of living together -- we have to clear certain matters in the LC, above all in the ideological and political sphere, here in our Central Committee.

This is a condition for our formulation in 1984 of a policy that will unfold prospects for our entire community, that is so that we might be able, in specific conflicts of interests, to assume genuinely progressive, class attitudes. [words indistinct] is a community of nations and nationalities but also a self-managing community. Only the working class can express and ensure a genuine (?solution) to conlicts of nationalism [word indistinct] self-management negotiations and consultations.

We must cut it down at the roots, above all, those roots partly in the LC. We must be consistent and persistent in our orientations. We must guide the development of society in the direction of resolving joint problems on the basis of self-management, in the direction of creating self-managing income-based relations within the framework of associated labor. This is the only direction that can also ensure national equality and the genuine interests of the working class and working people and guarantee the perspective of development to all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. In this respect I believe that it is also necessary to stress the greater responsibility of our Central Committee for the work of Communists in federal organs and organizations.

We must place even greater emphasis on the fact that to strengthen responsibility and to implement agreed policy are the crucial issues today in the functioning of the political system, whether it is a question of the self-managing or delegate system, economic sphere, or of the leading subjective forces of society, and in particular in the LC itself. The practice of decisions adopted -- although adopted by democratic and self-managing means -- not being implemented is a widespread practice in all sections of society and at all levels. The reason for this is mainly the fact that because of personal and group one-sided interests the sight of the whole is lost. Such activity (circumventing legislative and other regulations and nonimplementation of decisions) appears to provide temporary benefits to a given environment while in essence it is always the other way round, because in such a social community as ours, whose system of socioeconomic relations rests on the basis of social ownership, no policy of any kind can be built on temporary and one-sided interests of any member of this community. In this community nobody has the right to implement his own personal interest at the expense of the equal rights of others and at the expense of common interest. It is because of this that we have stressed the need for resolute opposition to territorial, national, and all other forms of isolationism, the need for always seeing -- besides one's own interest -- Yugoslavia as a whole in resolving current problems in the proposed document because the basic and historical interests of the Yugoslav working class are identical and indivisible.

Socialist self-management is -- as Edvard Kardelj used to say -- a great right, but at the same time it is also a great responsibility. In the system of self-managing democracy every man must bear full responsibility for the destiny of other men: "Therefore, in our self-managing socialist society, the liberties and rights of man and citizen are realized only in the mutual solidarity of people and by fulfilling the duties and responsibilities of every one toward all and of all toward everyone, that is, it is the duty of everyone to respect the liberties and rights of others and he is responsible for this."

The LC must persist in the class nature of our socialist self-managing democracy, which implies not only greater rights but also obligations, not only free discussion but also action, not only consultations and agreement-reaching but also efficiency of implementation. Self-managing democracy establishes the unity of thoughts, words, and actions, strengthens responsibility for implementing that which has been agreed. Only in this way can we resolve the contradictions, conflicts, and unresolved problems in society. If this is not done, we shall continue to stand still.

To alter the present unfavorable tenor of economic trends -- in addition to taking energetic measures and actions of the socioeconomic nature -- the LC must also insist on the maximum incisiveness of social and political responsibility, in particular of leading cadres and exponents of social functions in work organizations, municipalities, provinces, republics, and the federation. Every LC member is responsible to his organization for the situation in which he finds himself. Every LCY member must also bear full political responsibility for the policy and tasks not implemented and for work contrary to this policy, as well as the consequences of this, right up to being expelled from the LC.

He who behaves in an opportunist manner and who disrupts, with his deeds, the unity of action or who carries out his function in an irresponsible manner should be relieved of his duties.

Today more than ever before we must insist on the LC having to affirm, above all in its own leadership, more than it is doing now, all the original values of the Yugoslav revolutionary workers' movement, the ethical and moral norms of our socialist revolution and socialist self-management; we must insist that the most responsible cadres of the LC set an example to society with their work, behavior, principled attitude, and consistency. Party leaders, from secretaries of basic organizations right up to members of the Central Committee should also today, with his personal example, radiate all the virtues of a genuine fighter of the revolution, by which his loyalty to class goals and to human values of the movement to which he belongs and which he leads is expressed. Only such cadres can today successfully lead and direct the political action and demand, as men of honor, from other Communists and working people that they should follow the policy of the LC and ensure the support of the working class and of the people, in order that this policy might be successfully implemented.

The proposed document particularly stresses the need to develop ideological consciousness and to raise the level of ideotheoretical education of Communists. The need is also stressed for a more offensive ideopolitical action by Communists against all hostile, antisocialist and antiself-managing concepts and types of behavior, against exponents of the nationalistic, unitarist, dogmatic, and liberalist consciousness and other tendencies and attempts at threatening our revolutionary achievements and social values.

The foremost tasks of our Central Committee and of the central and provincial committees of the LC of the republics and provinces are to mobilize all members and organizations for a more decisive battle to more speedily overcome the difficulties that have arisen in social and economic life and, parallel with that, in this battle the necessary rallying together, reforming and differentiation of the ranks of the LC, its ideopolitical, organizational, and cadre training should be carried out in order that it will be more efficient and efficacious in these new conditions of the revolutionary struggle, that is, that it might successfully implement its avant-garde function and role.

I believe that I express the view of all Central Committee members -- and these are also the demands made by the majority of communists and working people -- when I say that with this 10th session, with the political guidelines we will adopt and with the struggle which we will intensify -- we are firmly restating the working class course of the League of Communist's revolutionary action, which will be a new and decisive step in the development of socialist self-managing society. Our Central Committee bears the greatest responsibility for introducing in the present trends of the revolutionary struggle these communist qualities -- qualities that we have built for years under Tito's leadership -- qualities that will contribute to our socialist revolution continuously marching forward, achieving fresh victories permeated with deep humanism, always concerned with man.

All the LCY orientations aimed at extricating ourselves from the situation in which we find ourselves and of strengthening socialist self-management and of brotherhood and unity of nations and nationalities -- as I have stressed -- are consciously endorsed by the working class which is also ready to bear the main burden of the struggle. But it also demands that its communist avant-garde should be more resolute and more responsible in implementing its class revolutionary program, to be more critical also of its own weaknesses and mistakes and -- and this is most important -- to implement the full ideological and action unity, to raise itself above all divisions and to look beyond the restricted one-sided interests; that its parts do not concern themselves only with their own areas but that they see Yugoslavia as a whole, that they have more interests also for the class and general Yugoslav joint interests of all the nations and nationalities, in a nutshell, that all of us implement the continuity of our authentic socialist revolution along the lines of the concept of the League of Communists program, that we more resolutely implement Tito's course.

This is why we must consistently persist with the provided strategic concept -- of the 12th congress, of the program of economic stabilization and of our Central Committee's conclusions -- and moilize into action our 2 million members and all our working people.

At this moment we require more than anything else more resolute actions, greater efficiency and work -- in all the areas, in all the environments, organizations and institutions of our society, from top to bottom, ranging from local communities to organs and bodies in the republics and the federation, and from League of Communists basic organizations and our Central Committee. In the period ahead of us we must be even more dynamic, more efficient and even more responsible in implementing the tasks. We have established unity in our political views on the basic questions of development, and now we should establish even greater unity of words and actions and confirm our stands by deeds too.

This is why we communists must free ourselves more quickly from our own encapsulation in work and translate more consistently the weight of our activity where self-management and political activity of our working people is taking place. For a revolutionary organization like the LCY it is today very important that it should be open to initiatives from the class structure of our social basis and that it should build its decisions on the basis of its strategic program and sentiments, aspirations, wishes and interests of our working people. The right, the fresh and the most important stimuli always come from work and living environments and that is why the place for communists -- as indeed during the earlier stages of the revolution -- is in the worker's class, the people, in associated labor and in all other cells of our society where all the most important life developments are engendered and played, where they must fight for political activization of every man so that this front of ours of socialist forces numbering millions of members can become even stronger.

In order to be more efficient and efficacious we must, in all organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists, establish the practice of routine assessment of the results of political action and of the social and ideological involvement of communists. Every meeting should always analyze the results of implementing conclusions. This will further enhance concrete responsibility for implemeting LCY policy and for what they had stood for and done or rather what had not been done. The attitude toward implementing conclusions must become an essential criterion for assessing the results accomplished by every member, organization and leadership and of their individual and collective responsibility. In the draft document we stressed that members organizations and organs of the League of Communists are obliged to consistently respect and creatively apply the principle of democratic centralism upon which reciprocal relations, rights and commitments in the LCY are established and built on.

Proceeding from the principle of democratic centralism it is essential that through a democratic sythesis of views diverse points of view and stands are brought to unanimity and action by Communists and then guided upon that basis.

The stands and the decisions adopted by the majority through a democratic process should be law for every communist today as well. Unity in the LCY, and particularly within its leaderships, is crucially important for the unity of the working class and of our nations and nationalities, for the preservation and consolidation of the achievements of the revolution and a necessary condition to more rapidly overcome the difficulties and shortcomings and more successfully to guide our social development. Unity, as our revolutionary experience teaches us, is not something laid down and adopted forever. If it rules yesterday it does not mean that it must do so today because unity is not a sort of historic heritage but must always be built anew and confirmed in each new stage, proceeding from new demands of life and practice and from a specific socioeconomic and political situation. Unity is not built with decrees or appeals but in social reality such as it is at a time in which we operate and live -- through democratic discussion, political action and a struggle and by implementing what was decided on the basis of the decisions of our 12th congress and unified LCY policy and through democratic centralism.

It should also be stressed that for the formulation and implementation of the unified LCY policy, great responsibility lies in many respects on the LC of the republics and provinces. As LC members of one republic or province, of one party leadership or other, we are also at the same time members of the LCY, of the united revolutionary organization, with a united political platform and program. All of us are equally responsible for its implementation; all of us are equally responsible both for the situation in our republic or province and for the situation in Yugoslavia. Every socialist republic and autonomous province can strengthen, progress and be secure only within the framework of Yugoslavia, only through strengthening and promoting our socialists self-managing community as a whole.

In this respect the work of our Central Committee and of its Presidium should be organized even better. The unity of activity of the entire LCY should be ensured in full, in line with the political guidelines and decisions of the congresses. In this period between two congresses there is no more responsible LCY organ both in society and in general than our Central Committee, where the political platform on the most important ideo-political issues of the construction of the system of socialist self-management, socio-economic development and international relations should be established, and on the basis of which ideo-political tasks of Yugoslav communists are laid down; while the Presidium's duty is to prepare on time the proposal of such a platform. I believe that what Tito demanded in this respect at the 10th congress is no less topical today, that is, "that the LCY needs a powerful, dynamic and influential leadership, that is, an ideo-political center -- a Central Committee with its executive organs -- with its organized and timely action and with its political attitudes and decisions that will ensure the unity of leadership and the unity of action of the entire LC, direct its action at the resolution of the essential issues of socialist self-managing development of the Yugoslav community."

At its 46th expanded session, the LCY Central Committee Presidium also carried out a critical review of its work. I can say that we were very severe both in our criticism and in our self-criticism, that we looked at each other in a comradely and communist manner and openly said what we had to say, that we have learned our lessons and I hope that in the future we will act even more efficiently, more responsibly and in a more united manner.

We must no longer accept the situation either in our Presidium or in other LC organs, in which we continuously note weaknesses and difficulties instead of directing our efforts toward solutions and toward organizing political actions.

The situation as such demands that collective work and responsibility be affirmed more in the organs of our League of Communists. Genuine democratic and comradely communist relations and openness must prevail more. Such creative debates should become paramount and lead to the most objective and most principled political attitudes.

As the politico-executive organ of the LCY Central Committee, and on the basis of political guidelines adopted by the congresses and of the conclusions of the Central Committee, the LCY Central Committee Presidium should act with even more ideological and political unity when raising individual issues in order to allow timely reaction to political events and in line with article 80 of the LCY statute, to direct and organize more efficiently the implementation of established policy and political attitudes. In joint activity, in exchanging experiences and in the more efficient implementation of the attitudes and policy of the LCY, the Presidium should achieve more active cooperation with the central committees of the republics and with provincial committees and should ensure the timely mutual flow of information on topical ideo-political issues.

It is also the duty of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to provide timely information to members, through LC organizations or through the press, on topical ideo-political issues. At times this process has been slow and inconsistent, and there have also been serious weaknesses in this respect.

As soon as possible the Presidium will ascertain all the issues on which views should be coordinated far more rapidly to avoid a delay in the adoption of attitudes, which might cause problems to accumulate or which might delay their practical resolution. The presidium and the relevant LCY Central Committee commissions have already begun to prepare the LCY Central Committee session that will discuss in greater detail the question of the ideological and political ability and activity of the LCY. At our next session we will debate the implementation of the political platform on Kosovo.

The work of the material from the Central Committee session on the political system, on the implementation of the constitutional concept of the federation and on some other crucial issues is drawing to a close. As for the Presidium itself, we have agreed to put successively on the agenda on our sessions -- in addition to the established work programs -- all other outstanding issues raised at the expanded session of the Presidium on 15, 20 and 21 September 1983.

At the next session of the Central Committee we will acquaint you with the addendum to the work program, that is, with issues on which we have launched a debate, to see whether it would be opportune to put some of these issues also on the Central Committee agenda. Clearly some of these issues should also be discussed by the commissions of our Central Committee.

Nothing should be left unclarified and thus also [word indistinct] among the LC leadership, because this would inevitably undermine the unity in the LCY. Therefore, also in public one cannot speak only from "one's own" positions, that is, with a biased assessment of an issue or event, because this is understood as pressure, and it also confuses the public. At times this even polarizes the public on a national basis, which in turn wrecks the brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities and the unity of the working class. In this one should consistently respect the principle of democratic centralism. A member who violates this principle should be called to account.

Every concern and every public word by former officials -- particularly those who have great experience -- is significant if it contributes to the unity of action, and to solutions to problems.

But, if this is reduced merely to negative criticism and criticism for criticism sake, then such "concern" does not contribute to a speedier way out of the difficulties but only causes mistrust and creates confusion. We have the formulated attitudes of the LCY for the topcial situation and since these comrades too are members of the League of Communists, it is their duty to adhere to them by respecting the principle of democratic centralism.

With its debate today and with the action which it will set in train throughout society, the LCY Central Committee demonstrates and confirms its firm resolve to mobilize the entire LCY to persist in the class struggle and to unhesitatingly break down all forms of resistance along the path of the further socialist self-managing development of our socialist society, in line with the principles of its program and the decisions of the 12th congress, along the revolutionary workers' course built under Tito's leadership. This is the course of stabilization which leads toward an even more decisive and speedier consolidation of the self-managing role of the working class and of associated labor, toward the further development and consolidation of Yugoslavia as the self-managing and federal community of equal nations and nationalities and their brotherhood and unity and toward consistent implementation of the independent foreign policy on the foundations of nonalignment.

There is no deviation from this course, not an inch. This we pledged 3 and 1/2 years ago at the all-people's plebiscite when we lost Tito. Let us be consistent with the pledge and such a revolutionary course. It is along this line that all organizations and organs of the League of Communists should affirm their ideological and political unity, this being the best guarantee and the basis of stability of our society as well as a precondition for the successful overcoming of difficulties in the economic development. Only in this way will the continuity and the constant ascent of our socialist revolution be ensured and the fact that we are truly firmly marching along Tito's path, confirmed.

The struggle we are waging is not an easy one. It will not end all that quickly either because much of what is negative has accumulated and because qualitative changes are involved. We should have no illusions whatsoever in this respect.

This is complicated business which envisages hundreds upon hundreds of new ventures and solutions and which calls for more self-sacrifice and knowledge. In a nutshell, we must put our noses to the grindstone in order to implement what we want and what we have laid down in the long-term economic stabilization program. And we must achieve this. We must commit all natural and social potentials, all physical and mental forces of our society but first and foremost of the League of Communists.

Our workers' movement and the ranks of the League of Communists should also be permeated by revolutionary enthusiasm and elan just as we must, at the same time, rid ourselves of unrealistic desires and dreams about a life outside the given time, space and possibilities, outside the attitudes of the social forces and consciousness of people. Many unforeseen problems, both of economic as well as of ideopolitical nature, are bound to arise and we shall have to face them too.

Neither the material position of the economy nor the standard of living of the working people will immediately go up tomorrow on an ascending line. In all likelihood we shall be forced for a time yet to make new sacrifices. It is certain that we shall have to continue to be more thrifty, more rational and more productive. We will more speedily overcome all these difficulties if every individual and all subjects of society implement, energetically and consistently, the tasks contained in the economic stabilization program, and parallel with that resolutely eliminate subjective weaknesses and various deformations.

In building a better and more just society nobody ever had anything served to him on a silver platter. On this Yugoslav soil of ours too, in the century-long struggle of our people, no single generation ever had anything given to it for nothing. Everything that has been successfully fought for and created in this country is the result of struggle, work, knowledge, self-denial, revolutionary consciousness and action by millions of active socialist fighters of all generations. This is a great truth of life of which the present generation of communists and all other committed individuals must be conscious; and this present generation too must, through its struggle, work and knowledge, overcome the difficulties, build better and achieve new heights of human progress.

SLOVENE ACADEMY REJECTS COMMON EDUCATION CORES

AU251750 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Oct 83 p 3

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 22 Oct (TANJUG) -- Ljubljana DELO today carries a letter in its 'Daily News' column of Academician Prof Dr Janez Milcinski, president of the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts, which sets forth the position of this academy on the common programmatic cores.

"The Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts," Academician Milcinski writes, "was until 7 October of this year not directly informed about the common programmatic cores. It has learned about them through some of its members.

"At the initiative of the Department for Arts, Philosophy, and Literature, the Presidium of the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts on 27 September adopted 'positions of the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts on the plan of common programmatic cores' and after they were verified by secretaries of all six academic departments it sent the positions to the Presidency of the SR ofSlovenia, the Presidium of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference, and others, as well as to all its members. We inform the Slovene public about these positions.

"The obligatory education shapes for good the national awareness on which the brotherhood of the Yugoslav peoples is based, provides cultural enlightenment and develops the young people's work capabilities, which are decisive for our national life in the future. In this respect certain subjects are of special importance: the mother tongue and literature, national history, geography of the homeland, and all kinds of arts.

"These problems are particularly topical for the Slovenes because a part of the Slovene people lives outside the borders of the SFRY, in Italy, Austria, and Hungary. The struggle of Slovenes for their survival outside the borders of our country imposes special obligations in this respect.

The obligations which we Slovenes in the SFRY have toward our countrymen on the other side of the border are such that they demand the safeguarding of a unified cultural area. Without a strong Slovene cultural life and national awareness in the home country, which is one of the tasks of the Slovene school, the position of the Slovenes outside the borders will be considerably threatened.

"According to the provisions of the Constitution, education falls under the authority of the republic."

"The demand for unified plans for the aforementioned subjects is unacceptable. For this reason, the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts rejects in full the proposed plan of the 'common programmatic cores' in its present form.

"The Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts proposes that the programmatic cores should determine only the general contents, on the basis of which the individual republics would coordiante their education plans."

ZAGREB HISTORY MEETING VIEWS CRITICS OF SYSTEM

AU191909 [Editorial report] Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 14 October, on page 3, carries a 700-word report on speech by Spiro Galovic and a 650-word report on speech by Fuad Muhic -- no titles given for either person -- delivered in the discussion at the meeting entitled "Historiography, Publication of Memoirs, and Feuilleton Writing in the Light of Ideological Controversies" which was held in Zagreb "at the end of last week." Both reports are by Nino Pavic.

Pavic reports that Spiro Galovic spoke mostly about the publication of memoirs, particularly those dealing with wartime events. Galovic said that "history written in the first person cannot be equated with historic truth." He further said that "even at their best and when they are the least biased, memoirs are written with the aspiration to justify one's actions and to describe one's whole life within the limits of moral consistency. It is from this assumption that one proceeds in reading memoirs and much is taken with justified reservation."

Pavic reports that Galovic also mentioned "the example of Mestrovic's memoirs and Milos Crnjanski's 'Embahade' [phonetic for Spanish Embajadas meaning Embassies], claiming that the bourgeois politicians who spent a large part of their lives in emigration have been relatively well received by our cultural public because their memoirs are taken as something benign. However, memoirs of the participants of the National Liberation Struggle provoke disagreements and dissatisfaction."

Reporting on Fuad Muhic's speech, Pavic says that Muhic spoke about "the role of the so-called radical critics of our system. What is involved is a group which until recently called itself radical Marxists but whose members probably themselves ceased to be called that because most of them have already given up Marxism and have succumbed to other ideologies."

Muhic is reported to have said that "the basic thesis of this group is that our revolution is in essence Bolshevik, or rather Stalinist -- naturally, according to them, that it carried out a regression to a level below that of the bourgeois society, that is toward the forms of absolutism which existed in the European tradition in the 18th century. This thesis is extensively elaborated in Ljuba Tadic's book 'Tradition and Revolution,' according to which the revolution had fallen under the level of the bourgeois society."

Pavic reports that Muhic then said that this ideology is found increasingly more openly in the philosophy of natural law and that for this reason "Milan Kangrga's thesis that, falling under the level of the bourgeois society, we are now obliged to first to pass through the phase of bourgeois society in order to reach that socialism which calls itself humanistic." Muhic continued that this criticism of our revolution "must result in disastrous consequences which are seen in the claims that the revolution had totally destroyed the instruments of bourgeois liberalism, parliamentarianism, the multi-party system, and that in the name of natural law it is indispensable to revive all this."

Muhic also said that through this group of radical critics during the past 3 years we have, in fact, legalized the system of ideological pluralism in our country. Namely, they have succeeded in imposing themselves as an equal ideological partner." Muhic continued: "They have already legalized the issue of raising the legitimacy of our system and, as far as I know, their next undertakings are moving toward a radical interpretation of the 1968 events, a different interpretation of Djilas' case, then toward reexamining the relations between Tito and Rankovic, and as the final goal toward a demystification of Tito's personality."

RIBICIC ADDRESSES SUBOTICA POLITICAL AKTIV

LD202334 Belgrade TANJUG DOMESTIC Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Subotica 20 Oct (TANJUG) -- Despite numerous difficulties our economic situation is considerably better than a year ago. We now struggle not for the adoption of new programs of economic stabilization but to find the best ways of implementing these programs. Despite difficult international economic conditions we have successfully overcome many difficulties and created the bases for further overall development. This was stressed by Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in his conversation today with the sociopolitical aktiv of Subotica.

Ribicic said that in the efforts to implement the measures of stabilization we must support the Federal Executive Council becuase any compromise would provoke various misunderstandings and interpretations. We need a government, Ribicic added, which will struggle for principled questions. The mandator must have the right to replace individual officials, whenever necessary, that is, when individual officials are incapable of doing their job, or when they do not advocate general social interests.

Ribici also referred to some disagreements that occurred recently in connection with history, saying that history should and must be a true reflection of the revolution. It is thus necessary to correct what is not well written, although there is no need to make an issue out of every sentence. The same applied to the attacks recently committed in sport stadiums. If a team, Ribicic said, cannot ensure that it will not be the training ground for nationalist manifestations, then such team should not be included in any league. These things should be solved primarily in the environments where they appear.

The member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium also referred to the question of unity in the LCY Central Committee, mentioning in this connection the proposal recently heard in Slovenia to the effect that the Presidium and the most responsible leaders of the republics and provinces need to clarify a number of questions and hold meetings continually until they attain complete ideological and action unity. Ribicic said that this proposal from Slovenia is not malicious in its essence; it does not intend to lock up the Presidium, but is wrong in implying that real unity, achieved through democratic dialogue, does not exist.

REPORT ON LOCAL JOINT DEFENSE EXERCISES

LD221634 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] The joint exercise held today on a broad area of Banija confirmed the resolve of members of the Yugoslav People's Army, Territorial Defense and other structures fo all-people's defense and social self-protection, as well as of the population of this area, famous for its uprising activity, to defend the achievements of our revolution, freedom and independence of their socialist self-managing homeland, with all their strength and with every means at their disposal. In addition to defense structures of the sociopolitical organizations and units of the Territorial Defense and civil protection, many basic organizations of associated labor, local communities, schools and specialized organizations also participated in the exercise, which lasted several days.